The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9412.—VOL. LVIII. MONDAY, JULY 20, 1868. PRICE TWOPENCE

BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, at Reedy Creek, the wife of J. Lemane, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, 68, Stanley-street, the wife of Mr. J. R. Powell, of a daughter.

On the 12th instant, at her residence, Wilshire-terrace, Liverpool-street, Mrs. David Brodie, of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, at Brucedale, Mrs. W. H. Sutton, jun., of a daughter.

On the 17th instant, at No. 78, Crown-street, the wife of the Rev. William H. George, of a son.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, 97, Argyle-street, the wife of J. Roenns, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th instant, at Dubbo, by the Rev. William Coombes, Henry Walker, manager of the Commercial Bank, Bourke, and eldest son of the late Captain J. H. Walker, of London, to Susan, eldest daughter of William Bonn Esq., of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 10th instant, at his father's residence, Brisbane-street, Launceston, Tasmania, Hugh Robertson, eldest surviving son of James Robertson, Esq., aged 30 years.

On the 18th instant, at his residence, 49, Botany-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, Mr. Alexander Warren, in the 46th year of his age.

On the 18th instant, at Mount Gilead, of congestion of the lungs, after three days' illness, Mary Sheuldham, the beloved child and second daughter of Edmund Hume and Gertrude Clara Woodhouse, aged 11 weeks.

On the 18th instant, at his parents' residence, Macquarie-street North, Richard Matthews, eldest son of William and Maria Matthews, aged 24 years and 3 months.

On the 19th instant, at her parents' residence, Pyrmont Bridge Road, of croup, Lynda Arabella, infant daughter of James and Eliza York, aged 11 months and 3 weeks.

On the 19th instant, of croup, Robert John, infant son of John and Catherine Flavelle, aged 14 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

STEAM TO HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, WELLINGTON, LYTTLETON, OTAGO, BLUFF, NAPIER, TARANAKI, AND AUCKLAND.
THE PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY will dispatch one of their steamships for HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, and WELLINGTON, taking cargo and passengers for all New Zealand Ports, ON OR ABOUT THE 12TH OF EACH MONTH.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30; and City of Adelaide, Saturday afternoon, at 3. Fares: Saloon, £6; cabin, £3; steerage, £1 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Williams, to-night, Monday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Williams, to-night, Monday, at 11.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Coonanbara on Saturday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Monday, at 5; and Lady Bowen, Thursday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Florence Irving, about Thursday, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, about Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—James Paterson will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Steamer, about Friday, 24th instant.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, about Monday, 20th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week at a fare and a half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until 8th August inclusive:—
FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH:
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for
NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH, DAILY;
CLARENCE TOWN, on TUESDAYS;
MILLER'S FOREST, on FRIDAYS;
PATERSON TOWNSHIP, on SATURDAYS.
FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY, via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE:
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
NOTICE.—Return tickets available for one week issued at a fare and a half.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, on WEDNESDAY next, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, TO-NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
For MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE, the BALLINA, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING, THIS DAY, at noon, sharp, from Caledonian Wharf. No cargo received after 11 a.m. Freight paid by shippers. STEPHEN NUTTER, Agent.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—☞ The s.s. YOU YANGS, John Clark, master, will be dispatched from Struth's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 5 p.m.
Saloon, 10s; steerage, 5s.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

STEAM to MELBOURNE, leaving Struth's Wharf EVERY THURSDAY.
☞ The new steamship DANDENONG, just arrived from England, will run in conjunction with the well-known steamship YOU YANGS.
One of them will be dispatched as follows:—
YOU YANGS (direct),
on THURSDAY, 23rd July, at noon, carrying both passengers and cargo.
FARES:

Saloon	£4 0 0
Return-ticket	6 10 0
Second cabin	1 10 0

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in these vessels, having enclosed cabins for females and families.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m. H. F. CAMROUX, Agent.

MACLEAY RIVER, Kempsey, and Warneton.—CENTURION, on Tuesday evening, Victoria Whf.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on TUESDAY, 21st instant, Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON AND PORT MACKAY.—The clipper schooner JESSIE KELLY, loading at Grafton Wharf, will clear at the Customs and sail TO-MORROW at noon.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK, 14, Spring-street.

FOR BOWEN and CLEVELAND BAY, with immediate dispatch, the clipper schooner HANNAH BROOMFIELD.
For freight or passage apply to GREVILLE WILLMOTT, 6, Exchange; or to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BOWEN AND CLEVELAND BAY.—The fast sailing brigantine ENTERPRISE, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board will have immediate dispatch. Passengers are invited to inspect this vessel. Freight or passage apply W. SHORT; or H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR SWEER'S ISLAND, Norman River, and Cleveland Bay.—The clipper schooner CAPTAIN COOK. N. Brodie, master. Shippers are requested to send down their goods immediately. O'Doud and Co., Commercial Wf.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The AUSTRALASIAN PACKET. Apply LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

PRINCE ALFRED, for AUCKLAND.—This vessel is now receiving cargo at Grafton Wharf. Having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, early application for freight is necessary, for which, or passage, apply to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 324, George-street; Captain, on board; or W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—For Passengers only.—The fine A1 clipper ship LUCIBELLE, 914 tons register, Charles Forster, commander, will sail from Newcastle for the above port direct on 25th July.
Has very superior accommodation for saloon and intermediate passengers, of whom a limited number can be taken.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at noon.
SHOALHAVEN—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 11 a.m.
MORUYA—Kiama, FRIDAY, 31st instant.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES.
FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF, THIS DAY, at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.—1, 3, and 5 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.—1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, &c., as per Time Table at each wharf.
To Tarban and back at 4.15, to Ryde at 6 and 11 p.m.
Fares: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d.

STEAM TO WATSON'S BAY.—The steamer YSABEL daily.—From Circular Quay, 7.15, 10.15, 2.15, 5.15. Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30. Watson's Bay, 8.30, 11.30, 4, 6. Cabin—return, 1s; children, 6d.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 clipper British ship INDUS, 1000 tons, Captain Allsop, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE on or about 25th July. Has excellent cabin accommodation. For passage apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel fitted expressly for passengers will leave this port direct for San Francisco, about the latter end of each month. Parties intending to emigrate by booking through this Office, can obtain every information relative to the newly discovered Gold and Silver Mines, Labour on the Pacific Railway, best mode of taking money, and general information respecting the country. Since the first discovery of gold California was never in a more prosperous condition. To secure passages early application is necessary to
H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street, Sydney.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The magnificent A1 Aberdeen clipper ship ALEXANDER DUTHIE, 1139 tons register, Alexander Douglas, commander, will be dispatched for the above port direct, on or about 15th August. Has unrivalled accommodation for first-class passengers.
Apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The barque MELROSE will leave on 20th instant.
For light freight apply to A. TANGE and CO.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail 1st August.—The Hamburg barque
EDGAR ROSS,
G. P. N. Binder, commander, 274 tons register.
For freight or passage apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—For Passengers only.—The A1 barque OCEAN, 528 tons register, M. Hugues, commander, will be dispatched for the above place about 25th instant.
For passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The fine ship LIBERATOR will sail on or about the 1st proximo. The cabin accommodation is spacious and comfortable. Apply to Captain JOHNSTON, on board, at Circular Quay, east side; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FIRST SHIP, for WOOL, GOLD, and PASSENGERS.—For LONDON, the first-class ship LIBERATOR,
695 tons register, A. Johnston, commander; will sail on or about the 1st proximo.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JOHNSTON, on board, Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship BRUCKLAY CASTLE, 1014 tons register, John Wallace commander, will be despatched for the above port, on 15th August.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The following first-class vessels, making an average passage of 80 days, will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
STRATHDON	1010	Pile	July.
WALTER HOOD	918	Latto	August.
DAMASCUS	964	Taylor	Sept.
HARLAW	894	Philip	Oct.
CHRISTIANA THOMPSON	1079	Murray	Oct.
ASCALON (new)	1100	Scott	Nov.
JOHN DUTHIE	1031	Sinclair	Nov.
COLONIAL EMPIRE	1305	Bruce	Dec.

The dietary arrangements are superior, and each vessel carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON.
The GOLDEN SEA.
This fine ship will be dispatched, as above, on the 22nd July. Has unrivalled passenger accommodation.
Rates of Passage:

Saloon	As per agreement.
Second class	£30
Intermediate	20
Steerage	18

Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain HARDY; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

LAST SHIP FOR THE OCTOBER-NOVEMBER WOOL SALES.—Aberdeen clipper line.—The STRATHDON, having made average passages to London for the last three years of 81 days, will sail on or about 20th July. Has splendid accommodation for cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain PILE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

LAST SHIP FOR NOVEMBER SALES.—For London, the renowned clipper ship AUSTRALIAN, 1016 tons register, J. H. Vollar, Commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will be dispatched on the 20th August.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the unrivalled accommodation of this fine ship.
For terms of freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Pitt-street; or YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

SHIP GOLDEN SEA, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by noon on MONDAY, 20th instant, or they will not be recognised.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

COAL CHARTERS for all Eastern ports may be obtained by applying to
THOMAS HALE,
Exchange, Sydney.

CHARTERS for EASTERN and OTHER PORTS, on application to
GREVILLE WILLMOTT,
Ship Broker,
6, Exchange, Sydney.

CHARTERS.—☞ The undersigned are prepared to LOAD VESSELS either in SYDNEY or NEWCASTLE, and to give the highest rates for the following ports, viz.:—
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, TIENSIN, CHEEFOO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, GALLE, SINGAPORE, JAVA, MAURITIUS, and SAN FRANCISCO.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL for MELBOURNE, to carry 100 or 150 tons good freight, and quick dispatch.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

CHARTERS for EASTERN and other PORTS at HIGHEST CURRENT RATES.
The undersigned is prepared to LOAD VESSELS with IMMEDIATE DISPATCH, by the Company's POWERFUL SCREW STEAM COLLIERS "BARWON" and "WONIORA."
JAMES SHOOBERT,
Secretary and Agent,
Bulli Coal Mining Company,
1 and 3, Exchange, Sydney.

VESSEL, of 130 tons, wanted to LOAD for MARYBOROUGH direct, cargo ready for immediate shipment. JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, the A1 clipper barque, LEONIDE, 695 tons register, now discharging at Campbell's Wharf, and open for employment to any part of the world.
Apply to Captain MARTIN, on board; or to CAIRD, PATERSON and CO., Agents.

A GOOD FREIGHT will be given for a VESSEL, from 100 to 200 tons, to bring a cargo of square timber from the Clyde River, for two or more ships; or any shipowner having a vessel returning from Melbourne, in ballast, could call at the Clyde and load. Address FRANCIS GUY, Crown Hotel, Brickfield Hill.

FIFTY TONS FREIGHT FOR MELBOURNE. Apply immediately,
GREVILLE WILLMOTT, 6, Exchange.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, the barque ROCKWOOD, 355 tons register, two years old, and classed A1 at Lloyd's 7 years; is of light draught of water, and sails fast; carries 500 to 550 tons dead weight; draught, when loaded, 12 feet 6 inches. She is well salted, has good supply of stores, and will sail without ballast; has good bow ports.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect this fine little vessel.
For particulars apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

SCHOONER BRILLIANT for SALE. M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

NOTICE.—Captains and Agents of VESSELS can be accommodated with BERTHS at the Market Wharf, at the lowest current rates. Ample accommodation for storing free goods, stacking timber, &c., &c.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Lessee.

METROPOLITAN PIGEON SHOOTING CLUB.—A special MEETING of the Club will be held at the Club Rooms, Beal's Hotel, THIS DAY, 20th July instant, at half-past 4 o'clock p.m. Business: The election of new members and to fix date for the Handicap Match. Members are particularly requested to attend.
FREDERICK GANNON, } Hon.
S. W. MURRAY, } Secretaries.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—An adjourned Special General MEETING of the Members will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1.30.
By order,
RO. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank, in George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at noon precisely, to receive the Report of the Board of Management for the half-year ended the 30th June ultimo, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Management,
VINCENT W. GIBLIN, General Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held at the Head Banking House of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of July current, at noon precisely, to receive the report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ended 30th June; to elect a director in the room of Richard Jones, Esq., who retires by rotation, he being eligible for re-election; to elect two auditors for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the requirements of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 1st July, 1868.
N.B.—Candidates for the office of Director are required, by the LIV. clause of the Deed of Settlement, to leave notice in writing, at the Head Banking House of the Company, of their intention to become candidates for such office fourteen days, at the least, previous to such election, exclusive of the day of election, and of the day of leaving such notice.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
It is hereby intimated that RICHARD JONES, Esq., a duly qualified shareholder, has given the requisite notice that he is a candidate for the vacant office of Director in this Bank.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 10th July, 1868.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the fifth Half-Yearly MEETING of the Proprietors in this Company, will be held at the Company's Offices, 307, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors and Balance-sheet of the Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June ultimo, and to consider and decide on such other matters as may then be brought forward in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM JOLLY, Chairman.
July 17, 1868.

THE AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General MEETING of the proprietors of this company will be held at the new Stores, No. 21, Bridge-street, on THURSDAY, 30th July, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the past year; of electing a director in the room of Michael Chapman, Esq., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election; of electing auditors in the room of J. B. Holdsworth and G. A. Murray, Esqs., who are also eligible for re-election; and of the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the deed of settlement. M. Chapman, P. Freehill, and Thos. O'Neill, Esqs., have given the required notice that they are candidate for the vacant seat at the directory.
By order of the Board,
W. P. MANNING, Secretary.
* Candidates for the office of Director are required to give notice in writing to the Board at least fourteen days before the day of election.

NOTICE.—The Australian Paper Company (Limited) begs to inform the drapers, grocers, ironmongers, printers, stationers, and others, that they can now be supplied with paper to suit their requirements, of colonial manufacture. Samples may be seen at the Company's new Stores, No. 21, Bridge-street, and all orders forwarded to the secretary there will have immediate attention.
By order of the Board,
W. P. MANNING, Secretary.

BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY'S OFFICES 1 and 3, Exchange, Sydney, 5th July, 1868.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Thirteenth Half-Yearly General MEETING of PROPRIETORS of the BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY will be held at the Head Offices of the Company, Nos. 1 and 3, Exchange, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1868; to elect a Director in the place of JAMES READING FAIRFAX, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors in the room of WILLIAM MAC DONNELL and GEORGE DURHAM, Esqrs., who retire by effluxion of time, but are also eligible for re-election—and to transact such other business as may be brought before them, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
JAMES SHOOBERT, Secretary and Agent.
☞ JAMES READING FAIRFAX, Esq., a duly qualified shareholder, has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of Director.

ORANGE BALL COMMITTEE MEET on TUESDAY, at 7 sharp. G. L. WILSON, Secretary.

PROTESTANT HALL COMPANY.—Persons favourable to the establishment of this COMPANY are requested to meet at the Office of Mr. G. L. WILSON, 143, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock.

ENFIELD Registration Society.—Committee Meeting This Day, 8.30 p.m., Vol. Office. J. F. Slade, hon. sec.

NO. 1 CO. S. B. V. R.—MEETING of Committee THIS EVENING, after drill. J. WELLS, Lieut.

WOOLLAHRA.—No. 34 Division Sons of Temperance.—Full attendance of Members required on THURSDAY. Election of Doctor and Dispenser.
E. H. DANIEL, R. S.

MASONIC.—District Grand Lodge of New South Wales, E.C.—The Quarterly Communication will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, in Clarence-street, on MONDAY, 20th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening punctually.
By order of the R. W. the District Grand Master,
JOHN A. MATHEWS, District Grand Secretary.

MASONIC.—AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL COMPANY.—The DIVIDENDS on the New Shares in the above Company will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY, 20th instant.
JOHN A. MATHEWS, Secretary.
Office, 55, New Pitt-street.

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH.—In consequence of the indisposition of the Rev. T. Smith, Dr. Tucker's LECTURE will be POSTPONED for a few days. Due notice will be given.

DOUGLAS JERROLD.—Mr. R. W. M. JOHNSON will deliver a LECTURE, with Illustrative Readings (embracing contrasts of style of Sydney Smith and Albany Fonblanque), in the Temperance Hall, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant. J. S. Paterson, Esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-law, will take the chair at 8 o'clock. Tickets (2s. each) may be had of Messrs. J. Sands, W. Maddock, R. Downing, and T. T. Jones, George-street; and Mr. J. L. Sherriff, Wynyard-square.

DOWLING-STREET WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—Tea MEETING, THIS EVENING, in the Dowling-street Church. Tea on the tables at half-past 6 o'clock, after which a PUBLIC MEETING. WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq., will preside. Several ministers and friends will address the meeting.
Tickets, 1s 6d each, may be had from the Teachers.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Shell Picture will be Raffled this evening, at 8. 20 subscribers, 2s 6d each.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

B. S.—At No. 22.—R E M E M B E R.

TO MR. H. MUNRO, MAYOR OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—We the undersigned Residents of the District, request that you will at an early day call a Preliminary MEETING of the inhabitants, to make arrangements for giving a public welcome to THOMAS HOLT, Esq., of the Warren, in the Hall of the Newtown School of Arts.

Robert Rogers, sen.	W. West
J. F. Newman	Thomas Holloway
H. W. Goodsell	John Hamblin
Joseph Andrews	Thomas Taylor
Henry M'Kern	William Goodin

and 54 other residents.

To Messrs. Rogers, Newman, West, and other residents signing the requisition.
Gentlemen,—In compliance with your request, I hereby convene a Preliminary MEETING to be held in the Council Chambers, Newtown, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
H. MUNRO, Mayor.
20th July, 1868.

DINNER TO THOMAS HOLT, Esq.—A number of the friends of Mr. Holt have invited him to a Dinner, to be given TO-MORROW, at the Hotel de France (corner of King and George streets). Tickets, price one guinea, can be obtained until THIS EVENING, from the following members of the Executive Committee, viz.:—The Rev. George King, St. Peter's, Cook's River; Mr. S. C. Brown, M.L.A., Pitt-street; the Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., Pitt-street; Mr. John Fairfax, Sydney Morning Herald Office; his Worship the Mayor of Sydney, Pitt-street; Mr. G. Halligan, Marrickville; Mr. C. Moore, Botanic Gardens; Mr. W. Jolly, "Elmside," Enmore; Mr. A. H. Richardson, 277, George-street, Mr. M. Metcalf, Bridge-street; also at the establishments of Mr. Sands and Messrs. Reading and Wellbank. The chair will be taken by the Hon. John Hay, M.L.C., at half-past 6.
SAMUEL COOK, Hon. Secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.
Mr. WILLIAM WESTGARTH has been appointed Traffic Manager of this Company, and is authorised to arrange all matters in connection with freights.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 18th July, 1868.

PRINCE ALFRED'S HOSPITAL.
PERSONS who have not received a SUBSCRIPTION LIST or been called upon by the District Collectors, are requested to be kind enough to send their subscriptions to one of the gentlemen appointed to collect in their particular district, or to the Central Committee Rooms, No. 362, George-street.
ALFRED ROBERTS, } Honorary
GRAFTON ROSS, } Secretaries.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
During the Alterations in the Bank Premises in Pitt-street, the business will be conducted in the Private Dwelling-house in O'Connell-street.
S. MURRAY, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd April, 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
A BRANCH of this Bank will be opened at Newcastle on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, for the transaction of all usual banking business, under the management of Mr. CHARLES SWEETLAND.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 16th July, 1868.

SAVINGS' BANK.—A Branch of this Bank is now OPEN at No. 806, George-street South, two doors from Christ Church.
G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

ALL CLAIMS on the Estate of the late Mrs. SARAH BARRETT, of Parkham Lodge, Bourke-street, must be lodged with the undersigned, at 239, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, on or before the first of August.
JOHN STEWART, Executor.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—The attention of the inhabitants of this Borough is called to Section 117 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, which provides, "That no Municipality shall be compelled to take the charge of, or management of any new Road or Street laid down by any proprietor upon or through his own land; such road or street being less in width than (40) forty feet, &c., &c.
(Signed), HENRY PERDRIAU, Mayor.
Council Chamber, July 17th, 1868.

CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, 187, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.
RAPHAEL and CO., having purchased the business, stock-in-trade, and all effects connected with the firm of LENEHAN and CO., respectfully inform their friends and the public, they are carrying on the same with the original staff of employés, consequently can offer to purchasers a selection from the largest, most varied, and best description of goods in the colony, at reduced prices, to clear off the present stock, and make such improvements in their premises as will enable them the better to encourage colonial industry and compete with English manufacture. Just landed, a splendid assortment of gilt chimney, pier, and bedroom glasses, grey and white Dantzic feathers, grey and white down, fancy occasional chairs, and a great variety of drawing-room suites. An early inspection will oblige.
RAPHAEL and CO.,
CABINETMAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS,
187, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

ANDREW LENEHAN, Cabinetmaker, and Upholsterer. By Royal Appointment. 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.
ANDREW LENEHAN begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the premises in Castlereagh-street so long in his occupation, and has established himself in Pitt-street as above, where he now continues the business which he has conducted for a period extending over thirty-three years.
In thus removing his business, ANDREW LENEHAN—relying on the kind sympathy of his numerous friends, and in the confidence implied in the large support hitherto enjoyed by him—takes this opportunity to inform his patrons that he is prepared to execute orders with which he may be favoured with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.
His long practical knowledge of the trade in all its branches, enables him to assure the public that their patronage, earnestly invited, will be duly estimated, with the closest regard to their mutual advantage.

RAILWAY TO ONE TREE HILL.
F. G. MARKWELL respectfully informs the travelling public, his coach will meet every train to convey his patrons to and from his old established hotel,
THE ROSE INN, LITTLE HARTLEY.
F. G. MARKWELL takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks to his many friends for the patronage so liberally accorded to him hitherto, and to assure them nothing shall be wanting—by a good table, with clean and comfortable domestic arrangements—to merit a continuance of their support.
Good stabling, coachhouse, and paddocks, with every care taken of horses and vehicles; charges moderate.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned continue to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
IRWIN and TURNER. 171, Pitt-street.

P. CULLEN,
Forwarding Agent, Singleton.
AGENT FOR THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Carriage engaged at the lowest current rates; railway charges and wool carriage paid if required. Goods received, and promptly forwarded via Newcastle or Morpeth, as may suit the convenience and wishes of shippers. FREIGHT OBTAINED AT THE LOWEST RATES OFFERED, if shipped by the H. R. N. S. N. Co.
NO COMMISSION CHARGES.

GYMPIE CREEK DIGGINGS.—EDWARD FRENCHARD SMITH, Agent, having two stores on the diggings, will be happy to receive (on commission) MERCHANDISE of any description for immediate SALE. Payments guaranteed in Sydney. Apply 312, George-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Mount Victoria.

A CARD.—Mr. TRAFFORD, Dentist, 126, Castlereagh-street, second house from Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Writing and Book-keeping in a few lessons. NORRIS, 166, Phillip-street.

ACCOUNTANT and Arbitrator. P. S. SOLOMON, 400, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office.

AMERICAN MONEY of every description bought and sold, Claims or Debts collected, and remittances made to any part of the United States. All kinds of goods indented on application to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul,
21, Bridge-street.

COWAN and CO., Papermakers and Wholesale Stationers, 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Oculist, and Aurist, has removed from Sydney to 127, Collins-st., Melbourne.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists.—Artificial Teeth on gold or vulcanite. Teeth stopped with gold cement. Children's teeth regulated. Opposite M'Grath and Punch's Hotel, Pitt-street.

F. W. ROBINSON, Landscape Photographer to H.R.H. the Duke of E., 348, George-street. Rates low.

MR. HARWOOD, Teacher of Pianoforte, Singing, and Harmonium. Address at Reading and Wellbank's.

MRS. NIXON takes this opportunity of informing her friends and the public, that she has recommenced her Business as Straw Bonnet and Hat Maker, at No. 207, Castlereagh-street, four doors north of Market-street.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM EASY begs to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has REMOVED to more commodious premises, nearly opposite his late residence, where he trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit those favours hitherto so liberally bestowed. London Dining Rooms, 69, King-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—PUNCH and TRELEAVEN, Carpenters, Joiners, &c., have Removed to those premises, No. 156, Pitt-street, lately occupied by W. Penman, where they trust by strict attention to business to obtain a fair share of patronage.
, Jobbing done.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—H. DAVIES, Sign Writer, Gilder on Glass, &c. From 42, to 6, Park-st.

R. STEWART, Photographer, Removed from 396, to 348, George-street.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Liberal advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Darling Harbour Saw-mills, Bathurst-street.

WALLWORK and CO., Carriers, Branch Offices, Mt. Victoria, Picton, and Mittagong. 44, Market-street.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 8s per dozen for cash. ALBERT LOMER, 419, George-st., next Lassetter's.

CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

EARL AND COUNTESS OF BELMORE.—Copies of the Card Portraits, 1s each, at the Booksellers.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The Advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.
Bills of Sale on furniture, &c., without possession of any other available security.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £100 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS 7 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

MONEY ADVANCES ready this day, for a few months, or any terms of years, on freehold or leasehold property, in every part of the colony, in sums of £20, £30, £40, £50, £60, £70, £80 to £100, and in any amount to £500, at half the rate of interest of any building society or any other company in the colony.
From £500 to £20,000, for one or any term of years, at 7 per cent.
Also, on furniture, stock-in-trade, merchandise, mining shares, plant, machinery, or any other security, in any amount, without delay.
SYDNEY LOAN, INVESTMENT, and LAND INSTITUTE, 141, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Take Notice.—This office is private and confidential; established in the colonies fourteen years.

£5000 TO £200.—Various sums to lend on approved securities. BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

£6000 TO £100 to LEND on approved securities, at moderate interest.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

SHARES and DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of. LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

CITY BANK and other SHARES for SALE. W. T. MUSTON and CO., Bell's-chambers.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Glebe Point.—The work of this School will be resumed on TUESDAY, July 21.
JOHN PENDRILL, M.A., Principal.

MR. JOHN HILL, K.S.R.A.M., begs to inform his Pupils that he will RESUME his Pianoforte Classes on MONDAY, 20th instant, and Singing 21st. The punctual attendance of pupils at his residence will greatly oblige.
42, Upper William-street North.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL.
The course comprises a sound practical commercial education.
Every pupil is well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts.
STANLEY-STREET.

PADDINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL, Point Piper Road, Re-opens July 20th. G. H. STANLEY, LL.D.

RANDWICK COLLEGE.—Studies will be Resumed on MONDAY, 20th instant. Vacancies.

SYDNEY LADIES' COLLEGE, corner of Bent and Macquarie streets.—Miss FLOWER requests the punctual ATTENDANCE of pupils and professors on the 21st instant.

SHIRLEY, EDGECLIFF ROAD, DOUBLE BAY.—The Misses HARDIE announce that school DUTIES will be resumed on TUESDAY, the 21st instant. The first professors attend.

THE MISSES HOOPER will receive their pupils on Monday, 20th instant. 28, Upper Fort-st., Flagstaff.

THE NEW SCHOOL,
289—293, Darlinghurst Road.
The current term commenced MONDAY, July 13, and will conclude FRIDAY, September 25.
W. J. STEPHENS, M.A. Oxon.
170, Alberto-terrace.

UNIVERSITY HALL, HYDE PARK.—Morning Class recommenced July 13th. French Class meets on FRIDAYS, at 4.30. Vacancy for one resident.

WINDSOR.—Mrs. NEALDS'S Pupils will assemble MONDAY, 20th instant. There are vacancies.

MOUNT VERNON,
RANDWICK.
This newly erected handsome VILLA RESIDENCE, with one acre of ground, a few yards from the Randwick Road, and opposite the garden and grounds of — Pearce, Esq., will be sold by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

CAUTION.—The undersigned cautions the Public against negotiating a PROMISSORY NOTE for £105, dated June 22nd, 1868, payable 3 months after date at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, West Maitland, drawn by him in favour of Mr. Joseph Wearne, and unendorsed, the same having been lost in course of transmission through the post.
JOHN FALKINER.
West Maitland, 17th July, 1868.

LOST, Bay MARE, cropped mane, brand 8 over JP. Reward at Mrs. ROYCE'S, Chelsea-street.

LOST, on the 28th June, between St. James's Church and Lyons-terrace, a CAMEO BROOCH. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on leaving it at M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

STRAYED from Waverley House, Waverley, a large shaggy Yellow DOG, between a St. Bernard and mastiff breed; answers to the name "Jacko." A reward will be paid on delivery.

KANGAROO PUP Strayed, scald back, from I. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. Reward. H. Croft, Surveyor-Gen.'s O.

FOUND, a large DOG. If not claimed will be sold to pay expenses. 217, Macquarie-street.

FOUND, a PURSE, with Money. Apply at 327, Kent-street.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.

SIXTIETH LIST.
Subscriptions from the Berrima District.
Collected by Mr. James Powell.

James Powell	£1 1 0	Rev. D. M'Guinn	£1 0 0
John R. Hertel	0 10 0	Edward Cahil	0 2 6
Mr. Smith, Bong Bong	0 5 0		

Collected by Mr. Hawkins, Burrawang.

Edward Mores	0 5 0	Edward Hawkins	0 0 6
William M'Knight	0 6 0	Thomas Ryan and family	0 10 0
John T. Hawkins	0 5 0		

Collected by William Farron, Murrimbah.

J. Miller	0 2 6	William Walker	0 2 6
George Phillips	0 1 0	Mr. Rowe	0 1 0
James T. Phillips	0 1 0	R. S. F.	0 2 0
Mrs. Phillips and		Thomas Rowe	0 1 0
children	0 3 0	Charles Egg	0 1 0
Harriet Ticehurst	0 1 0	James Thompson	0 2 6
William Ticehurst	0 0 6	A. M'Donald	0 1 0
M. Nesbit	0 2 6	W. Cordey	0 2 6
James Rowe	0 2 6	J. Loweney	0 2 6

Collected by William Saveall, Mittagong.

William Saveall	0 5 0	James Williams	0 2 0
Matilda Saveall	0 2 6	Thomas Purkis	0 2 6
Mary Anne Saveall	0 2 6	Jane Purkis	0 2 6
Augustus Neich	0 5 0	Joseph Ford	0 2 0
John R. Cole	0 5 0	W. G. Whatman	0 1 0
Joseph Wood	0 2 6	Andrew Menzie	0 2 6
Isabella Wood	0 2 6	Cupit George	0 2 0
John Wright	0 2 6	Sophia J. Whatman	0 1 0
Robert A. Mitchell	0 2 6	Robert Norman	0 1 0
Mark Whatman	0 2 0	Henry Whatman	0 2 0

Collected by Eusebius Blackall 0 5 0

Collected by Thomas Waite, Nattai.

Thomas Waite	0 2 6	John Waite	0 1 0
Mrs. Waite	0 2 6	William Waite	0 1 0
George Waite	0 2 6	Matilda Waite	0 1 0

Collected by Mr. Hudson Bird, Nattai.

James Terry	0 2 6	Ben Taylor	0 2 6
Enoch Jones	0 1 0	Thomas Bevan	0 2 6
Mr. Hamilton	0 2 6	John Thomas	0 2 0
John Ryan	0 1 0	Robert Snowden	0 2 6
Henry Trawm	0 3 0	Elizabeth Snowden	0 2 6

Collected by John Myles, Burrawong.

Ann Goodfellow	0 2 6	M. Mold	0 2 6
M. Morgan	0 2 6	John Myles	0 2 6
M. Hertington	0 2 6	G. H. Rowley	1 0 0
Henry Urban	0 2 6	Mrs. Rowley	1 0 0

Collected by Mr. R. Coveny, at Darling Point.

Major Roberts, R. A.	10 0 0	Miss Maidstone, Woollahra	1 1 0
Miss Ridley	0 5 0		

Penrith District.—Remitted by Mr. William Roberts, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.—Second List.
Collected by Miss Landers.

D. Beatson	1 0 0	J. Jackson	0 2 6
J. Landers, sen.	0 10 0	T. Shakespeare	0 2 6
Mrs. Landers	0 2 6	W. Fulton	0 5 0
J. Landers, jun.	0 2 6	Mrs. Parkin	0 1 6
L. E. Landers	0 2 6	Mrs. Atley	0 1 0
C. F. Landers	0 2 6	G. Hadley	0 2 0
A. N. Landers	0 2 6	Miss Brownlow	0 2 0
E. C. Landers	0 2 6	J. Daw	0 2 6
W. Landers	0 2 6	J. Allan	0 7 6
Samuel Landre	0 2 6	C. Hadley	0 5 0
Mrs. Landre	0 2 6	H. Shepherd	0 2 6
M. Whatley	0 2 6	Mrs. Brown	0 2 6
W. Coffey	0 2 6	R. Alcorn	0 2 6
W. Hadley	0 2 6	C. Evans	0 5 0
J. Reddan	0 2 6	W. Robinson	0 5 0
J. Evans	0 2 6	Miss Wright	0 1 0
R. Compton	0 2 6	M. Bergin	0 2 6
J. Byrnes	0 2 6	Mrs. Gale	0 2 6
R. Shaw	0 2 6	S. Byrnes	0 2 6

Collected by Miss Buss.

Mrs. W. Buss	0 10 6	Mrs. Storch	0 2 6
Henry Cochran	0 5 0		

Collected by Miss M'Carthy.

Very Rev. Dean		Mrs. Gilligan	0 2 6
Hanley	2 2 0	Miss Miller	0 1 0
James M'Carthy	0 10 6	Robert Hatley	0 2 6
Mrs. M'Carthy	0 10 6	Mrs. Gunnell	0 2 6
Miss M'Carthy	0 10 6	Miss Wright	0 5 0
John Purcell	0 10 0	James Wright	0 5 0
Mrs. Purcell	0 10 0	Mrs. Landers	0 5 0
Mrs. Jordan	0 10 0	R. Vine	0 2 6
Peter Horton	0 10 0	John Jewhay	0 2 6
Alick Laing	0 5 0	Miss York	1 0 0

Eden, Twofold Bay, collected by Messrs. S. and H. Solomon and Co.

S. and H. Solomon		J. T. Tressilian	0 10 0
and Co.	2 2 0	C. D. Hays	0 10 0
Mrs. S. Solomon	1 1 0	Robert Bousfield	0 2 6
C. H. Lewisson	0 10 6	A. Falkner	0 2 6
Miss Fleming	0 10 6	T. Corlie	0 2 6
Adam L. Leslie	0 2 6	George Moorley	0 5 0
Thomas Fletcher	0 2 6	M. C. Laycock	0 2 6
Margaret Dean	0 2 6	Bourn Russell, jun.	0 10 6
G. D. Nicholson	0 5 0	Mrs. Barclay	1 0 0
Mary M'Leon	0 2 6	Thomas Thompson	0 2 6
G. P. Keon	0 5 0	Archer Davidson	0 2 6

Collected on board the s. s. Saxonia, H. Hirst, master.

H. Hirst	1 0 0	David Jones	0 2 6
Thomas Healy	0 10 6	Francis Campbell	0 2 6
C. J. Nightingale	0 10 6	David Gitsburn	0 1 0
Albert Edwards	0 10 0	Joseph Pearce	0 1 0
Harry Griffin	0 2 6	Joseph Lee	0 1 6
Louis Gillet	0 2 6	Frederick Orlkers	0 2 6
John Guest	0 2 6	John Armstrong	0 2 6
George Harkis	0 2 6		

Collected at Morpeth, by Mr. James Redding and Mr. John Keating.

The Lord Bishop		W. Stewart	0 2 6
of Newcastle	2 2 0	Thomas Hall	0 2 0
Mrs Gardner	0 10 0	Mrs. Hall	0 2 0
S. Goodwin	0 1 0	James Redding	0 7 6
Mrs. Taylor	0 2 6	Mrs. J. Redding	0 2 6
R. Pullen	0 2 0	Fanny Redding	0 1 0
Miss S. Goodwin	0 1 6	T. O'Keefe	0 10 6
Mrs. S. Goodwin	0 1 0	John Apps	0 2 6
Robert Moffitt	1 1 0		

Grand Total .. .. £19,121 15s. 4d.
WALTER LAMB, } Honorary
EDWARD KNOX, } Treasurers.
July 17, 1868.
N.B.—It is requested that any errors or omissions in these lists may be notified, in order that they may be promptly corrected.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF T. H. JONES and CO., Ipswich.—Tenders for the stock of ironmongery in the above estate will be received up to the 30th instant. Stock lists can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Rabone, Feez, and Co., Wynyard-square.
FREDERICK LASSETTER, } Trustees.
ADOLPH FEEZ, }

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, 31st instant, for the erection and completion of a House in Botany Road. Plans and specifications with the architect, F. H. REUSS, 134, Pitt-street.

TO MASONS and BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are invited up to 24th instant, for the completion of the masonry and finishing trades of St. David's Church, Dobroyde. For particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Rowe, architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required by noon of SATURDAY, August 1st, for the erection of a 6-roomed Brick House and Out-offices, in the Old Parramatta Road, Glebe. C. Mayes, architect, 394, George-st.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited until SATURDAY, 25th instant, for the various branches, or in one sum, for the erection of THREE HOUSES in Castlereagh-street. For plans and specifications apply 191, Bourke-street.
DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO CHEMISTS.—TENDERS are required for the supply of all Medicines prescribed by any medical man, for the members and families of Court Royal Plant, M. A. O. R. F., on or before WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant. For particulars apply to JOHN KELLY, Secretary, No. 7, Goulburn-street West.

YASS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—TENDERS.—No eligible tenders having been sent in for building the Yass Mechanics' Institute, the time for receiving tenders has been extended to the 10th August, 1868.
The attention of contractors is called to the alteration of the conditions, and tenders will be now be received—
1st. For the ENTIRE building as per plan.
2nd. For the building without the Librarian's quarters.
The plan and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Vickery's-buildings, Pitt-street, to whom tenders will be received on or before the 10th August, 1868.
1st. For excavation and masonry.
2nd. For brick-work.
3rd. For carpenters', joiners', and finishing trades.
The lowest or any tender will not be necessarily accepted.
S. R. PEMBROKE, Honorary Secretary.
Yass, 17th July, 1868.

WOOLLAHRA.—No. 34 Division Sons of Temperance.—TENDER for Doctor's Attendance on Division to be sent in before THURSDAY, 23rd instant. Also Dispenser for same, E. H. DANIEL, R.S., Piper-street.

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THE ADVANTAGES OF DRAINAGE AS APPLIED TO ORCHARDS, ORANGERIES, VINEYARDS, AND FARMS.

SANITARY drainage—the removal of surplus and polluted water from our large cities and towns—has of late years progressed with gigantic strides: the death-rate as shown by the returns of public registrars, the numerous fatal, and in some cases apparently mysterious, epidemics which have visited various countries, have led to inquiry into the best mode of reducing the one, and averting the visitations of the other. Intelligence and science are working at the great problem how to reduce the amount of disease by the removal of its great cause—the filth inevitably accumulated wherever the human species is assembled in large numbers. It is therefore surprising to find that a closely analogous subject, Orchard and Farm Drainage, has not received in this colony that consideration which it deserves at the hands of those who would thoroughly, and most advantageously, cultivate their land, who ought to gain from its produce larger pecuniary returns than they now receive, and at the same time reduce the cost expended upon labour.

Man can only live in health under certain well defined conditions of air, light, and heat, and plants no less demand that their wants in these important respects should have careful attention paid them. A plant requires for its healthy vitality, air, light, heat, and moisture, and for the supply of these it is dependent upon the sun and rain—influences beyond our control: but its roots require darkness, air, and moisture. All these must be supplied in certain regular proportions or the plant, though living, becomes injured in health. While the plant must to a certain extent be dependent upon the operations of nature, the agriculturist has at his command great power over the roots; by thoroughly working and opening his land he admits air, the great vital principle; and by draining he can control the supply of moisture, which becomes a blessing or a curse, as the supply is ample or superabundant.

The superabundant water is one of the greatest foes to the fruit-grower and the farmer, and when this becomes stagnant around the roots of the trees or plants they begin to fade and quickly perish. It is not the water which on the surface rushes past the bark that destroys fruit trees, the water which *circulates* around the roots does little comparative injury, but the slayer of the plant is the water which *remains* around the roots, and which the adjacent earth is too hard or too saturated to carry off. To remedy this, the fruit-grower and farmer must drain;—drain intelligently and efficiently and they will soon find that the money laid beneath the soil is not sunk, but will return a handsome per centage in more healthy vegetation and in more luxurious crops.

Having said this much about the requirements of the plant, we cannot do better than quote the words of a distinguished writer on this subject, respecting the requirements of the land:—He says, "Land which retains water in winter is in a bad state, though it should be burnt up in summer; because the burning in fact requires draining to cure it. Lands burn when naturally light, thin, and on retentive subsoil; being thin, they are easily saturated with rain in winter; and being light, the water in them is soon evaporated in summer; and when drought continues the crop is soon burnt up. Now draining is the best preventive against all these effects, because drains serve as reservoirs for moisture to be taken up by the plants by capillary attraction through the dry soil in summer, thereby counteracting the effects of drought; and they act as ducts for the conveyance of superfluous water in winter, thereby counteracting the effects of cold and wet."

The question then arises what is the best mode of drainage? and we answer by means of drain pipe tiles. We are forced to this conclusion by our knowledge of the partial success which has attended other modes, and the uniformly encouraging results obtained by the pipe tile system. Let us for a moment look at the other modes in use in this colony.

Many fruit growers and farmers consider that they have done all that is necessary when they have traced over the surface of their land two or three wide deep ditches, into which a network of smaller drains is conducted, the whole conveying the water to the nearest river, creek, or waterhole; but this mode does not assist the *roots*, and the ditches are the means of carrying off valuable surface soil every time the district is visited with continuous rainfall.

The two systems of sub-soil drainage then which we have to consider, are the *Rubble* stone and the *Sapling* systems. Many districts are without suitable stones, while others are destitute of saplings, but even where either or both abound, instability is the great evil of both systems. Heavy rushes of water displace the stones, the surrounding earth falls in and is carried away, and an expensively constructed drain becomes in a limited time a mere open gutter. There is another objection to the stone system, which is even more fatal to the sapling, viz.;—the formation of vegetation in the drain itself, by which the water passage is reduced, if not totally obstructed. This has prevailed to so great an extent in Great Britain, Belgium, and northern France, that the stone system of drainage is being rapidly abandoned in those countries.

Drainage by saplings is necessarily unstable from the decay of the material used; drains carefully constructed of tea tree saplings have been thoroughly choked and rendered useless *in less than three years* from the decay of the saplings, and consequent falling in of the earth: again, if the poles are not carefully laid, or the earth is negligently replaced in the trench, the drains are valueless from the very commencement. But the greatest objection to the use of either stones or saplings as a material for forming drains, is the enormous quantity of earth that has to be removed, and the consequent increase in the expenditure for labour: to this must be added the cost of carriage of the material used.

The *Tile pipe* system is free from these objections, and possesses a great advantage in the prime cost of the work, owing to the greatly reduced quantity of earth which has to be removed in the formation of the drains.

To make *pipe* drain the trench should be cut in the shape of the letter V, the bottom requires only to be as wide as the tile which is to be placed upon it, the pipes are carefully laid with their ends in close contact, no cement or junction of any kind is required, the earth is filled in as the pipe laying advances, and the work is complete.

The best form of tile, except for some very unusual kinds of soil, is the cylindrical (round) pipe, 12 inches long, and of such a diameter as the nature of the land requires; these are made with smooth ends, and when properly laid in close contact, admit the water at their points of contact, while the space between each is so small that if any earth should gain admission, its quantity is so inconsiderable that it is carried off in suspension by the water; but if the soil is fairly pressed down upon the tiles, when the trench is re-filled, there is but little danger of the earth entering the line of pipes. Good pipes should be porous so as to take in water through themselves, as well as at the joints, and such pipes can be manufactured without their durability being at all diminished. The round shape of pipe is confidently and advisedly recommended, not only because this is the form most generally used in the United Kingdom, but the advantages of its use are confirmed by all writers of eminence upon this important subject, as well as by a report of evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons, in which the witnesses, with scarcely an exception, maintain the superiority of the cylindrical pipes.

Our readers may probably object that the drain pipe system is the most costly in its first outlay, that though less earth has to be removed, the pipes cost more than stones or saplings. This, however, is not the case, pipes can be laid from four to five feet below the surface at considerably less expense than stones or saplings, with the increased advantage of greater durability and efficiency.

Before commencing draining, look carefully at the lay of your land, and select the most advantageous place for your main drain (into which the smaller ones will discharge themselves) and be certain that it is of sufficient capacity to carry off the water, and has a clear opening into some watercourse or similar receptacle for the discharge of its own contents. Having clearly settled this—choose the portion of ground upon which you will first operate, and then open two or three *trial drains* the entire depth of the land, measuring from your main drain. These trenches should be cut precisely as though you intended to lay tiles in them, as, should your "prospecting" prove satisfactory, they can be used at once without alteration. These trial drains will prove the nature of the sub-soil, and show what size of pipe is required. As most of the orangeries, orchards, and vineyards in this colony are situated upon sloping ground, very little attention to scientific levelling is required; but through level ground, the drain must have a slope given to it of at least one foot in every 220 yards. Dig the trench to a depth of four feet (or four feet six inches) below the natural surface, be careful that the bottom is smooth and regular, and any irregularities which may be left by the workmen will (except in very peculiar soils) be easily rectified by the eye. Should it be necessary to give more skilful attention to the levelling, a common spirit level fixed upon a stout pole about five feet long will be found serviceable, and two or three flat pieces of wood, having each a cross piece six inches long sliding upon them, with a back screw to fasten the sliding part, will meet all requirements.

Having selected your ground, open one trench to its full length, taking care that cattle have no access to the ground, alike for the sake of their own limbs and your work: now commence laying your pipes, beginning at the bottom of the slope, paying particular attention to the straightness of the line, to the pipes being in perfect contact, and to the smoothness of the *bottom* of the trench, which should be, if possible, no wider than the pipes you intend placing in it. Having laid several yards, and being sure of the correctness of your work, let your men commence refilling the trench, replacing the earth as nearly as possible in the order in which it was taken out, for the light surface soil must not come next the tiles, they require the stiffer sub-soil to bind and keep them in their places. No more than one trench should be opened at once, as should rain come on, the sides are apt to be washed in; and if a drought, the soil changes its character so much as to render it difficult to replace it. But the closing of the trench after the tiles are laid is a matter of the greatest importance, for as a clever writer on this subject says:—"Pipe tiles are frequently laid in without regard to their continuous contact or straightness in line; and to reach the climax of negligence in the whole process, a long time frequently elapses, in the wettest weather, before the earth is returned again above the tiles. Every one of these negligent practices should be scrupulously avoided; and as they entirely originate in neglecting to exercise a strict superintendence over the labourers who have undertaken the work, the farmer himself is most blamable for them."

Constant supervision by the landowner himself or a responsible and trustworthy overlooker is essential, even where the workmen are accustomed to digging drains, as they are too apt in the absence of such supervision to proceed with that part of the work most to their liking, while to ensure safety each part should go on in its regular order. In unsettled weather, it is not unadvisable to open the land more than a few rods at a time in advance of the pipe layers; and whenever the men suspend work, the end of the last laid pipe should be closed with a loosely fitting wooden plug. In returning the earth into the trench it should be lightly rammed down, and then the overlooker must take care that the workman does not pound the soil as though he was fixing the corner post of a fence.

In opening the trenches, insist upon the men always throwing the earth to a particular side, we recommend the right-hand side, working upwards, the pipes must then be laid by hand from the cart in pairs, with a pipe's length between, on the left side of the trench; by this plan the pipe layer, who works with his back to the slope of the ground, has the pipes ready to his right hand, and has no occasion to disturb the soil thrown out from the trench.

The upper end of each line of pipes should be stopped with a large slate, or some similar substance, (otherwise large quantities of earth may be forced into the drain,) while it will not hinder the filtration of the water: the lower end may safely be left open, for even should snakes or small animals take refuge and die in the pipes, the ants will soon remove any obstruction so caused.

On some estates there may be portions of ground, which from the nature of the soil do not require draining, but even here it is often of advantage to run a drain through that part to relieve the wetter land which may lie beyond it.

A set of draining tools includes articles which are generally found on farms, such as mattocks, spades, and grafting tools, but in order to lay the pipes properly—spaces tapering towards the bottom, and scoops both round and flat (fitted with long handles) will be found necessary. These, we believe, will shortly be obtainable in Sydney, at prices scarcely higher than cost and charges of bringing from England: but our readers must remember that if several adjoining landowners combine to purchase a set for use among them, the price (not likely to be higher than £3 or £3 10s.) will be so small, as not to be worth consideration compared with the advantages derived.

The full set of tools includes mattocks, spades, grafting tools, V shaped spades for the lower depths, half-round scoops for finishing the bottom of the trench, and a swan's neck for laying the pipes in position.

Before closing these remarks, we will briefly recapitulate our statements; they are these:—

1st.—That drainage is a necessity for the healthy vigour of plants.

2nd.—That it is of the greatest service to the soil.

3rd.—That it recompenses the landowner for his outlay by the increased fertility of the land.

4th.—That the pipe-tile is the best system of drainage, and requires attention to the following points:—

(*a*).—The drains must be straight and smooth at the bottom.

(*b*).—The pipes must be carefully laid in close contact.

(*c*).—The trenches must not be opened too long before the pipes are laid, and must be closed immediately after.

To the serious consideration of our fellow-colonists we earnestly recommend the foregoing remarks, and though we have of necessity been obliged to condense what we had to say on the important subject of drainage, we hope they may induce our readers to experiment for themselves, and lead them to investigate further the effects of the system we have recommended: a system which, if properly carried out, cannot fail to prove remunerative to the horticulturists and agriculturists of this colony.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

SURRENDER.—Maxwell M'Kee, of Kent-street, Sydney, master mariner. Liabilities, £437 7s. 2d. Assets, £124 12s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, July 21.—At *Cooma*: Donald Rankin, single.
Wednesday, 22.—At *Deniliquin*: Jacob Abraham, special, for examination. At *Wagga Wagga*: Thomas Jenkins, single. At *Wollongong*: Special, for proof of debts and examination.
Friday, 24.—At *Grafton*: Farquhar Fraser, special, for proof of debts.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Dangar and Hogg.

Of seven prisoners brought before the Bench, four were remanded.

George Robert Brown was charged by detective Broomfield with having, on Monday night last, committed the felony of arson by setting fire to premises situated in Pitt-street, occupied by Robert Henry Reynolds, hairdresser, and — Norris, writing master. Broomfield gave evidence of prisoner's apprehension yesterday, and asked for a remand. Mr. Hellyer cross-examined Broomfield as to prisoner's previous arrest, the examination before the Coroner, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury on which he was released from custody. Mr. Hellyer objected to any remand, contending that his client having been tried and acquitted of the charge of arson before the Coroner and a jury, the highest Court in the realm, he is not liable to be tried a second time for the offence; that he is illegally in custody, and is entitled to be immediately discharged. His Worship said that he believed that the prisoner is properly before him, and granted a remand until Wednesday, allowing prisoner bail, with two sureties in £25 each, for his appearance.

John Leathem, apprehended on a warrant from New Zealand, charged with having obtained goods by means of false pretences, was remanded to gaol until an opportunity shall offer of forwarding him to Nelson.

Sarah Jones, a vagrant, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Tom, a Chinese, apprehended with a lot of old iron in his possession, which had been stolen from the premises of Robert Swan, of Sussex-street, blacksmith, and failing to account satisfactorily for such possession, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Martha Shaw was brought before the Bench on a warrant, in which she was charged with "being a female child under the age of sixteen years, to wit, of the age of thirteen years, and having no visible lawful means of support." The warrant was issued at the instance of her father, William Shaw, of Domain-terrace, labourer, who deposed that on Wednesday evening he sent her on an errand, and she did not return; he does not know with whom she has associated, or where she has slept; he is a widower and unable to take the oversight of his daughter while at work. To be sent to the Industrial School at Newcastle.

THE POOR BOX.—Received from J. H. £1. Assisted three persons.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, July 20th, Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Evans, and Powell; Tuesday, 21st, Messrs. Armitage, Cohen, Dangar, and Hogg; Wednesday, 22nd, Messrs. Chapman, Renwick, and Day; Thursday, 23rd, Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Levey, and Burdekin; Friday, 24th, Messrs. Oatley, Campbell, Hordern, and Renny: Saturday, 25th, Messrs. Dangar, Bray, and Palser.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. T. C. Breillat.

Edward Cunningham and Michael Sexton convicted of drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Palmer-street, were fined 5s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours, and the first-named was also fined 20s. for assaulting the constable who apprehended him. Daniel O'Toole and Frederick Read were also fined 5s. for drunkenness in public places. William Hatwell, convicted of using blasphemous language whilst drunk in Essex-street, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned one week. A fine to the same amount was inflicted upon Edward Wall, an idle and disorderly character, found drunk in the streets.

ROSTER.—Monday, July 20th, Messrs. G. Rattray, N. D. Stenhouse, J. Williams; Tuesday, 21st, Messrs. A. Learmonth, M. Levey, G. Renwick, W. Renny; Wednesday, 22nd, Messrs. J. Evans, R. Hill, T. Spence; Thursday, 23rd, Messrs. G. Hill, A. Horden, J. Oatley, S. H. Pearce; Friday, 24th, Messrs. H. Armitage, H. C. Burnell, M. Chapman; Saturday, 25th, Mr. W. Day.

CURRAWANG COPPER MINES.

THE following letter from Mr. Joseph Dyer appears in the *Goulburn Herald* of Saturday last:—

Sir,—During a visit which I recently made to your beautiful district, I was tempted to ride over to the Currawang Copper Mine, of which I had heard both encouraging and discouraging accounts. Believing, as I do, that the mineral wealth of this country will for years to come be one of the principal sources of its prosperity, I was anxious to see for myself if the Currawang mine had in it the elements of permanence and profit; and I am bound to say that, after a lengthened and careful examination, which extended to descending the shafts and conversing with the miners on the spot, I formed a very high opinion of the future prospects of this mine. I had previously, many years ago, visited the copper mines of Cornwall and Devonshire, so that the *modus operandi* was not altogether new to me; and I determined to give to the public the opinions of an entirely disinterested observer, for I may truly say that I have not, nor will I have, a single share in the undertaking, nor indeed am I acquainted, so far as I know, with the shareholders. My only object in publishing my impressions is to bear my testimony to the great and varied resources of the colony, in the hope that some of the hard-working and ill-paid English miners who have been driven from their accustomed labours by the closing of a vast number of the Cornish mines may learn the position of their brethren in this colony, and may be induced to come out and aid in the development of the enormous mineral wealth of this colony.

The Currawang mine is situated twenty-three miles from the city of Goulburn, and the road from thence is a very fair bush road, presenting no obstacles to traffic. It lies three and a half miles north-east from Lake George, and about seven miles from the town of Collector. After a pleasant ride through a well-wooded district, presenting for the latter portion very slight evidences of cultivation, I discerned through the trees and in a valley surrounded by wooded hills, thoroughly characteristic of Australian scenery, a cloud of smoke. As the wind blew this smoke towards me, I had soon evidence of the nature of the work that was going on, for the sulphurous fumes were very powerful at the distance of half a mile. The next object that attracted the attention was the vast piles of cut timber piled up in every direction, for the purpose of fuel; and soon rising out of the clouds of smoke could be seen the lofty chimneys—six in number—of the smelting furnaces, which are kept going day and night. Round about the huts of the working men, prudently placed at such a distance from the smelting and roasting kilns as to prevent the sulphurous fumes from injuring the healths of the miners and their families; and in the centre is the engine-house, containing a twenty horse-power engine, with all the necessary gear and appliances. The whole of the plant appeared to be new and in good order, and included a quartz-crushing machine with five stamps of the best description, so that if an auriferous quartz-reef were to be discovered near, there is machinery on the spot to crush it. There are also four Wheeler's amalgamating pans and concentrators, saw-mills, Squarey's ore-dressing machine, weigh-bridge, six large furnaces, and sheds completely covered with galvanized iron, tramways, and horse-whims, and all the various paraphernalia that go to make up the plant of a large copper mine. Around lay seven thousand tons of cut wood, and about two thousand five hundred tons of the black and yellow ore from which the pure metal has to be extracted.

Introducing myself to Captain Richards, the mining superintendent, and stating to him my object, I was at once received with a frankness and genuine openness which made a most pleasing impression, which was confirmed by the intercourse I had the pleasure of enjoying for the next two days. I was left entirely at liberty to inspect the whole works, and to make what inquiries I pleased; and I was both surprised and gratified to note the comfortable and even the well-to-do air of the working men. It appeared to me as if each of the sixty or seventy workmen employed was possessed of a horse, saddle, and bridle. On Saturday afternoon and Sunday they were riding about the country in all directions, and as well clad and respectable looking as one could wish to see them. I also visited some of the huts of the miners on the ground, and was perfectly delighted with the cleanliness and neatness displayed. Nicely-papered walls, clean muslin window curtains, articles of taste and even luxury on the mantel-shelves, china and glass, clean and bright, all made up a picture that one did not expect to find in a bark-roofed hut on a copper-mine. But I soon found out that there was one secret which in a great measure accounted for it all—which was, that there was no public-house on the mine or within three miles distance of it, although just at the time of my visit a license had been applied for and obtained for a public-house at the mine itself. This is to be regretted, and by no one more than Captain Richards, the mining superintendent, to whose example and advice I believe much of the comfort of the miners to be owing.

The day after my arrival I descended into the mine, and found that the lode of ore which bears north-west is no less than twenty-six feet wide at the fifteen fathom level, and twenty-four feet wide at the twenty-seven fathom level. The operations of the miners have left a large excavation in the bowels of the earth that does not give me the idea of mining as it is ordinarily understood. The ore is in fact quarried out in vast blocks and is then broken up with hammers and removed to the surface. There are tens of thousands of tons of this ore; for the lode has been traced at the fifteen fathom level a distance of two hundred and thirty-five feet, and at the twenty-seven fathom level a hundred and fifty feet. This is as far as it is at present traced; but there is no reason to doubt but it extends through the whole property. It is intended to sink the shaft down to the forty fathom level, where it is expected that a richer quality of ore will be met with. The mass of ore now worked averages only about eight per cent.; but it has been found that the deeper you go the richer becomes the ore; so that at the twenty-seven fathoms it is richer than at the fifteen fathoms by about three per cent.

Connected with this, I may quote the opinions of an old Cornish miner, to whom I addressed myself while on my rides in the neighbourhood. He was also riding a very nice horse. I asked him his opinion of the prospect the mine offered of finding richer ore the further they went down. "I have no doubt of it," said he, "for in the old country we used to say 'that the black sulphuret always rides a good horse.'" I supposed he meant that the wealth of the mine enabled the miners to ride good horses, and asked if that was what he meant. "No," said he; "we mean by that that the black sulphuret has always got something very good under him;" and if the lode at Currawang bears out the truth of this figurative language it will be a wealthy mine indeed.

At the present time the facilities employed enable the miners to raise to the surface fully one thousand tons of ore per month; and I was informed that it is shortly expected that they will be in a position to raise one thousand five hundred tons of ore monthly. In passing through the mine, I was struck with the purity of the air—indeed the ventilation is so good that my candle was twice blown out by the current of air down below, and I had to protect the candle with my hand. The excavation is fully twenty-four to twenty-seven feet wide; and as this mass of ore is extracted, the old workings will be filled up with debris, for it is a singular fact that if this was not done the walls of the solid stone would collapse and fill up the orifice that has been made. In English and German mines it is the fashion to timber up the sides to prevent them from closing in; but here it will be done with the loose stuff not taken away. The ore, when taken to grass, as it is termed, is first roasted in large heaps mixed with timber, and from these kilns arose the smoke which first saluted my olfactories as I approached the mine.

The waste of sulphur in this process is prodigious, and, I cannot help thinking, ought to be avoided, and the sulphur turned to more useful account. As the ore contains forty per cent. of sulphur, and all this has to be dissipated before the metal can be extracted, it follows that in the treatment of a thousand tons of ore per month, no less than four hundred tons of crude sulphur is thrown away—nay, worse than thrown away, is dispersed into the atmosphere to destroy all the surrounding vegetation, and irritate the lungs of the workpeople and their families. Now in the year 1867, this country imported at great cost some fifteen hundred tons of sulphur from the South Sea Islands. There is a large demand for it in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and for various compositions for the dressing of sheep and cattle; yet here there are four hundred tons of it wasted monthly. I cannot but hope that some means may be adopted to preserve this valuable product, or at all events to establish a factory for the production of sulphuric acid at the works. This most valuable drug must find an increasing demand as agricultural and manufacturing chemistry increases. Indeed the demand for it by the kerosene oil refineries and the manure-makers is likely to be very extensive, and is well worth the consideration of the directors of these works.

The present per-centage of copper in this ore is only eight per cent.; but when the ease with which it is raised, the prodigious quantities available, and the cheap carriage to a port of shipment, are considered, it will be apparent to all that it must eventually be a very valuable property. I do not go the length of some over-sanguine persons, but it is my firm conviction that it will prove a large fortune to the present holders, and that it will be the most valuable and productive industry in the district of Argyle. For much of the success, I believe, the directors are indebted to the energy and good management of the present mining superintendent, Captain Richards, who is evidently a thorough master of his profession, and a practical miner as well. It is at once apparent that the workmen have implicit confidence in his judgment and skill, and the interest he takes in their welfare is an additional tie to their employment. I found that the wages of skilled miners averaged about £2 10s. per week, they all working by contract. The wages of tradesmen at the mine, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-drivers, &c., average also £2 10s. per week, and the labourers employed on the works can earn regularly about 5s. 10d. per day, and boys, from fourteen years old to seventeen, obtain £1 per week. There are no persons under twenty years of age employed under ground—the work of quarrying the ore being too heavy but for men of great physical power. But it is a pleasing fact that all the men I saw appeared to be in the best of health. The refiners and smelters engaged obtain a higher rate of wages than has been quoted, as they possess a high degree of skill and their work is very exhausting. But though I saw them standing before furnaces "seven times heated," and ladling out the red-hot copper like pea soup in long iron ladles and pouring it into the moulds, yet I was informed that in this well-ordered establishment these perspiring Titans do not drink beer or spirits, like their fellows in the old country; but as yet they find they can keep up their health and strength on water alone.

Of course in all works of this kind the labour question is the great difficulty; and here it has been met by entering into contracts with the workmen for periods extending over twelve to fifteen months, so that the employer and employed are mutually bound. This has been effectual in getting the greatest amount of labour out of the workmen, and inducing habits of regularity and permanent employment. Altogether, at the time of my visit, there were about a hundred and twenty men employed at the mine; and the whole scene presented was one of active and orderly industry which, as far as my observation extends, has few examples in the colony of New South Wales.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA

FROM Melbourne we have files of papers to the 16th instant.

The *Argus* of the 15th says:—Rumours were current yesterday that some hitch had occurred at the Treasury by which payments were likely to be still further delayed, notwithstanding the passing of a Supply Bill. It was maliciously stated, and currently believed, that Mr. Fellows was responsible for this new difficulty, inasmuch as had he introduced a clause into the Supply Bill which limited the application of the sums made available on Monday to "services voted by the Legislative in this present session of Parliament." As the Darling grant is the only sum which has been specifically voted this session, it would appear as though Mr. Fellows had inadvertently sanctioned the payment of that vote, and that vote only. This is a most erroneous view of the case. It is true that the Darling grant is the only sum legally available under the strict wording of the Supply Bill; but the fault is Mr. Higinbotham's—not that of the hon. member for St. Kilda. The Darling grant would have been equally available whether Mr. Fellows's clause had been introduced or not; but it was purely owing to Mr. Higinbotham's obstinacy that the whole of the votes for 1867, and other votes for 1868, were not also made legally available. Although not strictly authorised, however, the Governor and the Audit Commissioners possess a sufficient indication of the wishes of the Legislature, and the money made available by the Supply Bill can be quite properly expended. Payments were, in fact, actually made yesterday at the Treasury, though not, we believe, to any very considerable amount. Meanwhile, it is well that it should be distinctly understood that for any informality that may occur we are indebted to the impracticability of Mr. Higinbotham, and not to any oversight on the part of the late Minister of Justice.

The *Bendigo Advertiser*, writing of the state of the crops in the neighbourhood, says:—"On the Campaspe the wheat looks exceedingly well, especially around the Clare Inn, and in the direction of Gournong. In the Strathfieldsaye district, also, all crops look exceedingly well; and the same may be said of Bullock Creek, Marong, and all the other agricultural districts immediately around Sandhurst; in all of which the cheerful appearance of the green fields is very pleasant. It is indeed pleasing to see how cultivation has changed our valleys into such verdant scenes, contrasting so with the sterile ranges around. A large quantity of new ground is being broken up; and it is a significant fact that, although around Melbourne a large quantity of land has been deserted and allowed to run fallow, very little old land is unworked in this district, and every disposition is shown to break up new ground. Some vineyards are in course of formation, and some of the old ones are being extended. We do not find agriculturists devoting such attention to vinegrowing as we think its profitableness and importance ought to entitle it to receive."

With regard to the Gympie rush, the *Ballarat Courier* of the 14th instant observes—"As we anticipated, the Queensland rush is not what many persons expected. Two persons, named Albert Ffyte and Weber, started from Mount Clear some time ago to visit the new El Dorado. Both were experienced miners, and the first was constantly employed by a company at Sebastopol, and in receipt of good wages. In an evil hour he started for Gympie, and on his return therefrom he met Weber and gave him an account of how things were going on at the new gold-field. He states that the majority of the miners are doing nothing, that some are making barely tucker, and that few, very few, are doing well. The gold is purchased at £3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. per ounce, and the storekeepers are afraid to purchase it at even this price, fearing lest they should be robbed of their treasure. Bakers' shops are being attacked and robbed of their contents; riots, pugilism, and rowdyism prevail, and many persons have taken to plunder, to highway robbery, and the bush. A few mining companies in Ballarat turn out weekly more gold than the large population at Gympie can produce for a fortnight. The publicans generally are blamed for getting up fictitious accounts of the yield of gold, which has been so small that the Queensland Government has not deemed it expedient to appoint a gold escort. At all rushes hitherto it has been found that this class of people, combined with storekeepers generally, have, for selfish motives, forwarded fictitious telegrams to the neighbouring colonies, highly exaggerating the yields of gold in order to induce a rush, and careless of the sufferings and hardships which ensue provided they can benefit themselves by the hardships which their visitors suffer. We are informed that numbers of miners are on their way back to Sydney, and that those only who have not the means remain behind. As to the quartz reefs of the district, six pennyweights of gold is considered an enormous yield; but when it is remembered that the largest crushing machinery on the ground can only put some sixty tons of stone through the mill per week, the prospects are anything but encouraging. To all we would say:—'Remain where you are until you hear further and reliable news from Gympie, until you consult some of the Ballarat men who are now on their way home as to the resources of the district, and the prospect of doing better there than in 'old Ballarat.'"

A crystal lately dug out of the claim of the Bonshaw Company has, (says the *Ballarat Courier*) under the skilful manipulation of Mr. Sleep, been metamorphosed into an ornament of rare excellence and beauty. When first brought to light it resembled a small weatherworn boulder. It has now been cut down to the shape of a triangular seal.

Rather a funny incident occurred at the lunatic asylum on Saturday last (says the *Ararat Advertiser*) to some ladies who were inspecting the wards previous to paying a visit to the wife of Dr. M'Cleary. During the progress of the party, who were chaperoned by a gentleman, well known in Ararat, the doors leading from one department of the institution to another were locked after them by the attendant who accompanied them, as is usual on such occasions,—their progress being marked by the turning of bolts and slamming of doors. The course usually taken by visitors to Dr. M'Cleary's quarters was not followed in this instance, as it would have necessitated a long walk round the building outside; but when the corridors, wards, &c., had been all traversed, the door leading from the patients' department into one of the doctor's private rooms was opened for them by the attendant, who, having shown them in, left them, locking the door in the usual manner. Unfortunately, the doctor and his lady had just left their apartments for a walk, also locking the door on the other side, and the consequence was that the gentleman and ladies found themselves securely locked up, without the slightest chance of being released for an uncomfortably indefinite time. The chaperon of the party justly deemed that his exertions should be used to relieve them since he had been instrumental in leading them into the difficulty, and accordingly he commenced a steady hammering with his walking stick, the monotony of which was relieved by an occasional cry of "Dr. M'Cleary," which had the effect of ringing along the corridors, and eventually attracting the attention of a half-cured patient, who, believing that some of the inmates were suffering from a very acute attack of mental aberration, hastened to procure assistance, and accordingly the prisoners gained their release. The ladies bore their confinement with considerable good-humour, and would certainly have attempted an escape by the window, but they feared being apprehended, and put in strait-jackets as refractory patients. But for the strength of the gentleman's lungs, the prisoners might have tested the sweets of imprisonment for many hours longer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE CASE OF STRANGWAYS V. MATHEWS.

This case (briefly reported by telegraph) came before the Police Court, at Adelaide, on the 9th of July. As the *Register* reports:—Henry Bull Templar Strangways was charged, on the information of Llandaff Brisbane Mathews, with unlawfully assaulting and beating him, in King William-street, on July 1. Mr. Bruce appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Strangways conducted his own defence. After opening the case, Mr. Bruce called the plaintiff, who said: I am a practitioner of the Supreme Court; saw Mr. Strangways, the defendant, on July 1, at Green's Exchange; he was standing there, and I stepped up to him, and said, "Well, Strangways, I have received the summons, and I consider it a rather blackguardly transaction;" I spoke in an ordinary tone, and was standing with my hands in my pockets; Mr. Strangways directly seized hold of one of my arms, and gave me a violent blow in the mouth with his fist; it cut my lip, and made it bleed very profusely; I tried to make a blow at him, and he grasped me by the throat as a dog would a rat, and also by the hair of the head, and held me out at arm's length; Mr. Burt jumped in between us and said, "For God's sake, gentlemen, don't do anything of that sort," or words to that effect; I did not attempt to strike defendant before he struck me; I don't think I struck him at all, not being able to reach him; he pulled a great deal of the hair of my whiskers out, and scratched my face. By Mr. Strangways: I said when I came up to you, "I received the summons from you, and consider it a blackguardly transaction;" I did not say first, "Well, I've got that summons," and nothing else; I do not remember saying, "I intend to defend it;" I did not hear you say "very well," or "all right;" you never replied anything to me, but struck me; I tried then to make a hit at you; it is very likely I put up my fists; I did not put my head down on your shoulder, and close with you; you might have pulled me there (laughter); Mr. Burt, the Park Ranger interfered; I don't know which one he took hold of; whilst he was between us it is very likely I tried to strike you; there was no other cause of annoyance with you besides this transaction; I don't think I ever spoke half-a-dozen words to you except professionally; I had no ill-will towards you; I have heard you had towards me; I don't know why; I am not a subscriber to the Exchange. By his Worship: I have a mark inside my lip, but it is nearly closed up; could scarcely move my head, through my throat being clutched, for three days. This closed the case for the defence. Mr. Strangways took objection to the information, which stated the assault was committed in King William-street, which was a public place, and would make the case very different to its occurring in Green's Exchange, where the admission was by subscription; he also objected that the charge had not been made on oath. His Worship remarked that he thought the colonial Act did away with the necessity for it. Mr. Strangways quoted clause 9 of Act 6 of 1850 in contradiction. His Worship: If I held that to be a good objection, all I could do would be to send you for trial. Do you persist in it? Mr. Strangways: No. I will ask your worship to deal with the case as a whole. He then called John Francis Ross, broker, who said: On Wednesday week, about 4 o'clock, I was at the Exchange; I saw you reading at a stand, and the plaintiff came in in a very excited state; saw him go up to you and say something; I heard you say, "It is in Court; let it be settled there." Mathews said, "It is a blackguardly business;" You then struck him over the mouth, and drew claret (laughter); he caught you by the coat, and you pinned him against the table, and held his head back; Mr. Burt and another gentleman interfered, and I called out, "A fair field and a fair fight;" Mr. Mathews struck at you over Burt's shoulder, but did not touch you. By Mr. Bruce: Mr. Mathews took his coat off after this; I heard nothing Mr. Mathews said before the blow was delivered. Mr. Strangways then addressed the Court. He admitted that he struck the plaintiff, but he submitted that, under the circumstances, he was perfectly justified, and that any man in his position who was addressed in the way Mr. Mathews had spoken to him, without the slightest provocation, would have done the same; that though a blow might not be justified by law, it was under the circumstances by the ordinary usage of society in every country under the sun. (Laughter.) He had not had an opportunity given him of laying a cross-information against Mr. Mathews. If the affair had occurred in a public place he should have laid an information against him under the Police Act for using insulting language; and on his own admission that day he would have been convicted. To convict him (Mr. Strangways) on the simple technical point that Mr. Mathews did not first assault him would be to say that a man must submit to have the most insulting language used towards him without resenting it by a blow immediately delivered. If a man could not protect himself in that way, how was he to protect a woman who was insulted while in his society? From the clause under which the information was laid, his Worship was not bound to convict him. He had the power of saying, even if he found the assault was committed, that it was justified under the circumstances, or that it was so trifling in its nature as not to merit any punishment. And what were the wounds the gallant lieutenant-colonel complained of? He had had some of his whiskers pulled out—(laughter)—but where was the hair? He had not produced it in court. (Roars of laughter. Mr. Bruce: "It is in the hands of the other side." Laughter.) And there was no medical certificate of the other damage. Whatever it was, he brought it upon himself by his own wanton insult. If he could give evidence he would state that Mr. Mathews did not use the words he said he had: that he came up in a blustering way, and said, "I've got that summons, and intend to defend it." He (Mr. Strangways) replied "very well" or "all right," and turned round to read again, when Mathews said "It is a blackguardly act," and he struck him at once. Mr. Mathews had not produced any witnesses to corroborate his statement; and as the assault was not committed in a public thoroughfare, he was not entitled to ask that he be punished for what he had done. If he had sustained any damage, why did he not apply in a Civil court? But he knew that no Bench would give him a farthing damages. He had never had the slightest quarrel with him before, and therefore when he gave the insult he felt more annoyed than he otherwise should have been. In conclusion, he submitted that he had only done what any man under the circumstances would have done, and what he was justified in doing. Mr. Bruce, in reply, said he did not say that the use of the word "blackguard" applied to a gentleman was not a very high cause for the commission of an assault; but the case did not end there. The rights of the public and the public peace had to be maintained; and looking at it in that way, he said that the assault was one of a very aggravated description. It was a gross breach of the peace, committed in a place where it was calculated to convey a stigma to his client. Mr. Ross said he had not heard the words Mr. Mathews used, and therefore he could not have intended to have put any public insult on Mr. Strangways, but merely to remonstrate with him in too strong language. Mr. Strangways said no man in his position could have refrained from what he admitted was a breach of the peace. Mr. Strangways was a barrister-at-law, and was therefore bound to defend the laws; he was a member of the Legislature, and bound to uphold and protect the laws he made; he was a justice of the peace, and if he was bound to act as he had done, where should they look for the proper dispensation of justice? He was a few years back mayor of Glenelg, and bound to see that the peace was kept in his neighbourhood; and if anything else was wanting, he had some time back occupied a high position in the volunteer force. Surely if a man could not command his own temper, he was not fit to command others. Looking at the position of the defendant, he said it was a far worse case than if an ignorant person had committed the assault. He hoped his Worship would, therefore, impose a much heavier penalty upon him. He said if he was fined, how would men be able to protect women who were insulted in their presence? He was sure his Worship, when such a case came before him, would know how to deal with it. He submitted the assault had been proved, and that if Mr. Strangways' justification was admitted, it was not such as should be considered in a court of law. His Worship said there was no doubt there must be a conviction for assault, but there was no premeditation whatever shown in evidence, or that the assault would have taken place if provocative language had not been used. He should impose a fine of 20s.

NEW ZEALAND.

From Auckland we have files to the 1st instant.

The *Southern Cross* of the 27th June says: Our Alexandra correspondent reports that the aukatis declared in the Upper Waikato have been, for the past few weeks, kept in a stricter sense than ever. No natives have been permitted lately to cross to the European side, and permission has even been refused to the native known as "the man with the key," who has previously gone backwards and forwards without the slightest hindrance. Great jealousy is said to exist amongst different sections of the King natives. Our Upper Thames correspondent gives an account of the doings of the Hauhau party. A stricter aukati is established at the Thames, as at the Upper Waikato; but, on the other hand, the Hauhaus, who have assumed the new name of Nenenes, seem determined to keep peace, and settle down to agriculture. An attempt is also to be made by the Ngatiporou to get the Urewera to cease from troubling the Opotiki district.

Hostilities in the North have ceased, and a treaty of peace has been signed.

HEAVY GALE AND FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.—The *Hawke's Bay Herald* of June 27th has the following:—Contrary to what was the case last year, the damage up country seems to have greatly exceeded that in the vicinity of Napier. The deviation of the Waipawa river, referred to in a paragraph underneath, would appear to be a very serious matter; while considerable damage has been done to the roads and public works. The Meanee river, though its ravages have been slight in comparison with those of last year, has done some damage, particularly near Mr. Bennett's, Mr. Dolbel's, and Captain Russell's, where considerable encroachments were made and many acres of land swept away. At Woodthorpe, Mr. Bousefield was a serious sufferer, the river having made a clean breach at the rear of his house, and washed away his garden. A correspondent from Waipukurau thus writes on Tuesday last:—Now that traffic has been resumed, it appears the late floods have done a considerable amount of damage all over the country, a great many bridges and culverts having been swept away or partially destroyed. The most serious consequences have arisen from the Waipawa river, near its former junction with the Tuituki, having altered its course entirely; now flowing in a deep channel down Mr. Tiffen's flats towards Patangata. At the latter place, the bridge on the middle road has been carried away, and great damage done to the native village and cultivations there. We understand Mr. Steel is also a heavy loser. At the Waipawa pa, the river makes great encroachments. A child was swept away by the flood, but luckily was carried to a bank, where it remained for an hour before it was rescued. The *Daily Times* reports:—"The heavy rain of Friday has resulted in a flood which, in some parts of the province at least, has been more severe than that which occurred four or five months ago. That flood was, fortunately, confined to a narrow strip of country from the seaboard; but the present one, it is to be feared, has extended over nearly the whole province. The Clutha, which was scarcely at all affected on the former occasion, has now been greatly flooded. The gale accompanying the flood has been scarcely less severe than its predecessor, and it caused a terrific sea on the coast. So far as we have yet heard, the gale has been less productive of wrecks on the coast; but there has been one wreck—that of the brigantine Dispatch, Timaru being the place of disaster. The Dispatch was commanded by Captain Driver; and it is with very sincere regret that we have to record the death of that gentleman. So far as our present scanty information shows, Captain Driver was killed before the wreck occurred; his death having been caused by the galley, through the rolling of the vessel, having been thrown over upon him.

NEW CALEDONIA.

WE are in receipt of newspapers from Noumea up to the 21st ultimo.

The *Moniteur de la Nouvelle Calédonie* of the 31st of May states that several promotions have taken place in the officers at present attached to the service of the Government of the colony of New Caledonia. The Governor of that colony, M. le Capitaine de Vaisseau Charles Guillain, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Division, has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral; Lieutenants de Vaisseau A. F. Mathieu, and C. M. L. Chambeyron, have been raised to the rank of Captains; and Enseigne de Vaisseau C.A. Mallarmé has been made a Lieutenant; M. Constant Lescant, Garde d'Artillerie, has been made a Chevalier of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour. The Military Medal has been conferred upon M. C. Vieville, Marechal-des-logis of the 22nd Battery, on account of his meritorious service. The Military Medal has also, for the same reason, been given to M. Cyr Louis Tellier.

The same paper also notifies that M. Antoine Leonce Michaux, Commissaire de la Marine, who arrived at Noumea in the Aveyron, is to undertake the functions of Intendant (*Ordonnateur*). Various alterations also appear to have been made in the Civil Service of the Government. Lieutenant F. Galache is about to return to France, and M. T. N. M. Bovault, of the Aveyron, takes command of the Marceau. Several other changes are either in contemplation or have already taken effect.

M. André Augustini, a primary teacher, who arrived in New Caledonia by the Aveyron, was, on 29th of May, placed in charge of the Government boys' school (for Europeans) established at Noumea. M. Lacroix succeeds M. Proust, who returns to France.

The New Zealand Insurance Company, whose agents at Noumea are Messrs. Higginson and Petri, have been formally authorised by the local Government to issue policies of insurance, &c. The date of the official authorisation is the 22nd of May, 1868.

The Provisional Cemetery in the Ennegou Valley has been closed by the Government.

Captain Galache has published his report of the violent tempest encountered by the steam frigate the Marceau, off Sydney, between the 14th and 18th of February last. This narrative appears in the *Moniteur* of the 7th of June. It will be remembered that the Marceau arrived at Port Jackson in safety, on the 19th of February, at 8 p.m. The vessel appears to have been in considerable danger, and to have been handled in a good, seamanlike fashion.

The sanitary state of Noumea has attracted the attention of the local Government. The land lying between Magenta, Alma, Palestro, and Austerlitz streets has been officially and emphatically denounced as a "cloaque infect," likely to engender an epidemic. The Government has accordingly appointed a commission, consisting of Messrs. Bourget, Fine, Gerber, Tuband, and De Lespinois, to take measures which may, it is hoped, put an end to the existing nuisance.

Governor Guillain issued an ordinance on the 15th of June, for the better regulation of cafés and public-houses in Noumea and elsewhere in the colony of New Caledonia. They are to be conducted under the authority of a license to be shown by the respective proprietors whenever called upon. Such houses, moreover, are *all* to be shut up at 10 o'clock every night, and are to be *closed altogether upon Sundays, festivals, and public holidays.* The Colonial Secretary stands charged with seeing that the ordinance is duly carried into effect.

The Governor has issued a grant of land to Madame Gerard, widow, the mother of the young pilot massacred in August, 1865, on board the colonial coaster, the Secret, by the aboriginals of the north-west coast.

In pursuance of a sentence of the Criminal Court of Noumea, the aboriginal native Yanuago, convicted of robbery with arms at Ponebo, on the 6th of October last, has been sentenced to fifteen years' labour on the public works.

On the 18th of May, the prisoners who were convicted, on the 9th of that month, of having been criminally implicated in the murders at Ponebo, on the night of the 6th of October last, were all executed on the spot where they had committed the crimes for which they had been tried and condemned.

The coaster Patriote was wrecked on the 20th of May, on the Poinbon Reef. The crew escaped and arrived safe at Gatope on the 22nd. M. Freulon (the owner), and some other brave fellows—amongst whom were three men named O'Connor, Sharp, and Mackay—went, with some aboriginals, to see if the vessel could not be got off, but the errand proved a fruitless one, and Freulon, O'Connor, Sharp, and Mackay were drowned. From the rather obscure narrative of the event published in the *Moniteur*, it would appear that the weather was so stormy that the boat in which the above-named parties were proceeding to the reef must have capsized. The natives of Gomene appear to have been the first who discovered the empty boat, but it was, of course, taken from them. Two of the four Europeans were married men, with families.

HONGKONG.—An elaborate report relative to the present condition of this colony is included in Part 3 of a series of Blue-books, containing particulars as to our colonial possessions. The number of passengers visiting and leaving the city of Victoria is now estimated at 600,000 annually, the vast majority of whom are Chinese. The circumstances of this colony are (as is remarked in the report) entirely exceptional, inasmuch as Hongkong, though an island, is separated in some places by scarcely a mile of water from the mainland, and is surrounded by the refuse of a large population specially addicted to piracy. During the past year the amount of gaol accommodation has been decreased; the quality of labour exacted from prisoners has been made more rigorous, and the police have been entirely reorganised, resulting in a diminution of crime, as compared with previous years, of 30 per cent. Piracy has greatly diminished a system, having been recently adopted compelling all native vessels to take out licenses, by which means the name of every junk, with particulars of her armament, cargo, master, and destination, is obtained and recorded. The population of Hongkong now numbers 115,000, of which 29,459 are females; these numbers being exclusive of the military and naval forces, and inclusive of 2113 European and American civil residents. The imports for 1866 amounted to £54,613,008, and the exports to £32,592 295, exclusive of treasure, which amounted respectively to £12,771,967, and £13,862,956 sterling. The foreign trade with China in the same year amounted to more than 94 millions of pounds sterling, and of that trade the share of Great Britain amounted to 71½ millions, or nearly 63 per cent. of the whole. The Governor, in concluding his report, remarks:—"There is no parallel between this and any other British settlement. It owes its importance to no productions or manufactures of its own. The very trade which it controls and the shipments which it orders are, for the most part, conducted many hundreds of miles away from Hongkong. It is a mere depot, which may be regarded as maintained for the general convenience of her Majesty's Government and of British interests, so largely connected with the trade of China."

A curious tax is imposed upon the art of sculpture in Canada. It appears that Canadians have a fancy for setting up colossal statues, and the revenue has placed an impost on all effigies "not of a natural size." There is considerable difficulty in collecting this duty, and it has been suggested that the height of the appraiser's wife should be the standard. "The wife of the Minister of Customs," writes a correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, "should be the standard, and her height should be put on the tariff, so that travelling Canadians might state the size required when giving a commission to an artist."

A statement has been submitted to the Metropolitan Board of Works of the moneys which are required for the completion of the works now in progress, and for the carrying out of which powers are sought by the Board, which has been forwarded to the Government on an application to that effect, and is as follows:—New street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House; Compensations, &c., £227,000; engineering works, £56,000. North and south embankments: Compensations, &c., £250,000; engineering works, £790,000. Additional works: Park-lane improvement, £125,000; Chelsea embankment, £236,000; Thames embankment approaches, £230,000: total, £2,026,000. Deduct cash balance, loan, and payment from St. Thomas's Hospital, £244,759. Net amount, £2,026,241. The estimated amount to be received from sale of land: Thames embankment, north, £76,250; southern embankments, £31,612; new street to Mansion House, £2,007,862.

We have had some display (says the *London Review*) of what may be expected if the bigots are allowed headway, in the riots at Ashton. Murphy, the editor of the "Confessional Unmasked," and the organiser of riots, has been pitching his camp in the neighbourhood, and his followers, in the true spirit of fanatics, sought to carry everything before them. The result has been a shameful disturbance, and an injury to property and person. Surely the law is strong enough to deal with Mr. Murphy. If we are to allow an ignorant ruffian of this kind to go at large, inciting rival mobs to stone and pistol each other, we might as well give over an attempt to preserve the peace. Such a creature is scarce worth a prosecution; but if there was a method of locking him up out of the way, or "silencing" him, it ought to be put in practice. The existence and support of such a man as Mr. Murphy speaks badly for our boast of being an enlightened people.

Colonel Sykes put into a small compass the actual results of keeping up a slave squadron on the west coast of Africa. In ten years, from 1858 to 1868, 89 officers and 360 men died on that fatal station, and 170 officers and 695 men were invalided. 8330 slaves were rescued during that time; but in 1865 and 1867 none were taken, and in 1866 there were only three. The squadron is being gradually reduced, and there are not a few homes in England where the news of its total recall would seem like the reprieve from a sentence of death on some member of the family. The slave trade is no longer so important as to demand from us the sacrifices we are making, and the West African squadron is kept up mainly out of respect for a tradition.

Rich men of the United States cannot be regarded with unqualified envy. In the first place they are taxed at a much higher rate than other classes of the community, and in the next their affairs are always being pried into by active journalists. Recently a New York magazine mentioned the names of ten wealthy citizens, and made their wealth the subject of some invidious comments. One of the accused, Mr. S. W. Roosevelt, writes to the *Times* of New York to complain of this as "another evidence of the increasing tendency on the part of the public Press to invade what was formerly considered to be the sacred domain of private life, and in the end to render private life impossible in this free country." Mr. Roosevelt further asks whether a rich man has no rights, and whether the accumulation of property is to be considered an offence against society?

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THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, July 18.)

MR. HALL'S narrative of his visit to the MANNING RIVER SUGAR-GROWERS gives us some information of the right sort. He confirms the returns made from the district, and recently published in this journal, with the exception of the one to which we ourselves took exception as improbable. His report may be considered overdrawn, but he is himself the first to warn his readers against leaning too much upon a merely *figurative* conclusion. If so and so happen and concur with so and so, such and such a result will happen; but inasmuch as the several concurrences are extremely fortuitous, it is likely that the result must be much abated. We have this fact coming out perfectly clear, however, that a man accustomed to cane in its tropical haunts is astonished to see a development beyond his expectations, and beyond his experience in the Lower Manning district. There are also several facts concerning its growth there which give him the impression that the yield of sugar will exceed what is known in sugar-producing countries of established repute.

We feel obliged to the *Manning River News* for its corrections of our returns of the sugar crop, so far as that district is concerned. As to the spirit which stimulated its comments we say nothing. Some insects die when they have discharged their sting. We cannot say we wish this to be the fate of the journal in question. May it live to do better. The writer says that the information might have been summed up in less than a column. Certainly. If brevity had been the object, it might have been abbreviated to one line, and probably may be by some future historian who has no reason to deal with more than the abstract of present circumstances. The writer himself one day will be abbreviated to a handful of dust, but this abbreviation might not serve the purposes of the *Manning River News* in the year 1868. Probably a day may come in which the great fact of the existence of the *News* may be so abbreviated as to be undiscoverable altogether, and the world none the worse. Sometimes we praise speech, at other times silence; so brevity and prolixity have their appropriate times and seasons. In our opinion the occasion of the first sugar return demanded minute treatment, and accordingly received it. In spite of our special disclaimer against its being considered a correct statement but merely approximative, the *Manning News* takes the opportunity of treating it as such, and as treating all the omissions as blunders. Concerning the area under cane the writer endeavours to convict us of gross error. He says we show only 11 cultivators to 53¾ acres, and admit a doubtful grower of 200 acres, who has practised a hoax, and yet that we give the area as 253¾. Our words were these "the *return* gives thirteen growers for the Manning River. We have reason to consider this number understated. The acres under cultivation are 253¾." From evidence received in a roundabout way, and not in answer to our printed questions, we were given to understand that there were upwards of 200 acres planted in addition to the 53¾ acres formerly certified, and consequently allowed the calculation to remain undisturbed. This supposition appears to be quite correct. Our critic says, "The facts are that there are now more than fifty cultivators, and that the number of acres instead of being 54 are at least 300." So far, then, we are correct in stating that the assignment of 253¾ to Manning River is "an understatement" of the real facts. Notwithstanding all its imperfections we have reason to know that the attempt to serve the sugar growers has been very successful in turning public attention to a field that lies open for the investment of capital.

From the Macleay we have received a splendid specimen of violet cane, which affords unmistakable evidence of the suitability of the soil and geniality of the climate. It comes from Kinchela Creek, a small tributary of the lower end of the Macleay, and was grown on alluvium covering the sandstone rock, the grower being Mr. Jackson. The height is fully nine feet, with the top, the circumference six and a half inches, and the knots eight inches apart. Our thanks are due to Mr. Rudder for this and other specimens sent previously. He informs us that we have been meagrely supplied with information from the Macleay. According to his computation "there are about 200 acres planted on this river, of various kinds of cane, all of which seem to thrive well." He adds, "Mr. Alexander Oaks, of Seven Oaks, is the most extensive planter, having about seventeen acres. Many others have from a quarter of an acre to about five acres planted and looking well, and seem determined to plant much larger areas during the coming spring." As to the cost of cuttings, which has limited the area planted, he says, "When I first planted a few canes by way of experiment, now three years since, they cost me at the rate of 2s. per cutting; they are now readily obtainable at 20s. per thousand."

The Maitland and Northern Agricultural Societies both show signs of vigour. At a meeting of the former the question was discussed, of whether an exhibitor should be allowed to compete for the society's and for private prizes, but as the restriction desired would lead to an alteration of the rules, it was decided to let the matter rest till a general meeting took place. The latter are pushing hard for a show in August. They have 166 members, and their funds have been augmented by donations to a good amount, so that we may expect such an exhibition at Singleton as may set up a counter attraction to the Mudgee show, for which, so far as Mr. Bayly is concerned, his achievement at the London sales will prove a seasonable prelude. Three shillings for the fleece wool, and 3s. 11½d. for five superior bales are facts that may well cause the grower to feel proud. Skill and perseverance, practice and science must win in the long run, and here is a notable instance of it.

We understand that a bull from the M'Dougal herd is likely to put in an appearance at Singleton. He will be just in time for the competitive examination and the distribution of prizes, for which his predecessor, Sinecure, made several successful demands.

According to the latest information, the societies of Victoria are about to be thrown on their own resources. There appears to be signs of a withdrawal of the £6000 annually voted by the Legislature for their maintenance, and a collapse of the Board of Agriculture which administered the grant. If this implies the decease of these bodies, we shall be sincerely sorry; but if in forcing them to their own feet the circumstance endows them with increased vigour, as it may do, and is likely to do, there is nothing to regret. These combinations of practical men for their own advantage is necessary to progress, and we, therefore, hope that nothing may happen to mar their efficiency.

It may profit some persons to know that maize treated to the kiln as barley makes a very good malt, or at least something which Mr. Cadel, of Windsor, says answers as well as malt for brewing and distillation. For ourselves we have had no experience of its use in this way; but, from a simple examination of the kernel, we can discover no reason for discrediting the assertion.

YACHTING.

(From the New St. Paul's Magazine.)

LET us show as briefly as possible in what a noble national sense yachting, as an organised sport, deserves most honourable mention. We are not writing about such acrobatic vanities as "canoe" sailing, which is to yachting what circus-riding is to fox-hunting,—however worthy of admiration, as a somewhat self-conscious exhibition of personal daring and endurance, such imitations of the aquatic sports of our ancient British forefathers may be.

In 1867 there were thirty-one yacht clubs in the United Kingdom,—and, with two exceptions, sea-going yacht squadrons,—bearing the Admiralty warrants; and about 1740 yachts, of which 240 only were under twelve tons' admeasurement. The total tonnage of these yachts amounted to about 55,700 tons. Allowing one man for every ten tons, we find here a force of 5700 men,—and boys,—employed in the yachting service. The Royal Thames Yacht Club,—it is the grant of the Admiralty warrant that confers the title of "Royal,"—stands first on the list in date of establishment, the Royal Western of the sister island comes second, and the Royal Cork third. But in justice to our gallant Irish brethren it should be recorded that the Royal Cork is probably the oldest yacht club in the world. It was established as long ago as 1720, although it was not until 1827 that the "Old Cork Water Club" was re-christened the Royal Cork Yacht Club. The earliest record of the Royal Yacht Squadron of England,—as it is now called,—is that of a meeting held in 1815 at the Thatched House Tavern, at which Earl De Grey presided, in the capacity, we suppose, of commodore. The seal of the R.Y.S bears date 1812, in which year we may assume the original Club was established. But this distinguished society, which is now regarded by all as the headquarters of the yachting world, comes only tenth on the list, according to the date of its Admiralty warrant, having been preceded in this privilege by the Royal Thames, the Royal Northern,—of Scotland,—the Royal Western,—of Ireland,—the Royal Cork, the Royal Eastern, —of Scotland,—the Royal Western,—of England,—the Royal Southern,—of England,—the Royal St. George's,—of Ireland,—and the Royal London. The Admiralty warrant confers much more than a title; it constitutes, in fact, the "pleasure navy" of the United Kingdom; it gives the yachts, at home and abroad, a distinct rank second only to that of men-of-war; permits them to carry one or other of the ensigns of the fleet; exempts them from the payment of tonnage dues in British and foreign ports,—local dues on going into basins or private harbours of course excepted; enables yacht-owners to remove their furniture or property from place to place in the United Kingdom without coasting license, to deposit wine and spirits in the Customs warehouses on arrival from foreign ports free of duty, until reshipped for another voyage; and authorises the yachts to take up man-of-war moorings, and their boats to go alongside and land company at the King's sally-port at Portsmouth, and similar landing-places of her Majesty's ships'-boats at the other naval ports. All the foreign Powers of Europe have granted the like privileges in their ports to the yachts of the United Kingdom bearing the Admiralty warrant. No yacht on hire is allowed to carry the colours of the club, or to enjoy the privileges of the Admiralty warrant; and any infringement of the local laws and customs in foreign ports forfeits the warrant, and entails expulsion from the club. When the Admiralty first recognised the public policy of granting their warrants to yacht clubs, no doubt it was not only a privilege that was conceded, but a certain responsibility that was intended to be enforced.

The crews of these 1740 yachts come from all parts of the kingdom; principally, it seems, from the Isle of Wight, which even in the time of Queen Elizabeth was a royal yachting station. In the days of Queen Bess there were twenty-nine royal yachts,—that is, vessels in her Majesty's service employed for conveying great personages of State,—always stationed at Cowes. A yacht was understood, in those days, to be a small ship with one deck, carrying from eight to ten guns, and averaging from 30 to 160 tons.

The principal yacht seamen of our day come from Cowes, Bembridge, St. Helen's, and Yarmouth,—Isle of Wight,—from Portsmouth, Southampton, Lymington, Poole, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and the fishing villages adjoining these two latter ports. There are some, too, from Gravesend, and other places on the Thames and the coast of Essex. The Cowes men are considered to be, in many respects, the best for yacht-racing: but otherwise there undoubtedly exists among the most influential yachtsmen an objection, too probably founded on experience, to Cowes men. Many of them are said to be lazy, insubordinate, and insolent. Our own impression is, that the Cowes yacht sailors are for the most part a superior class of men in smartness and intelligence, and in general character, if properly treated,—that is, if placed under a strict and firm, but judicious sailing-master, and kept at a proper distance by the owner of the yacht. But there are obvious disadvantages in shipping a whole crew from any one place, and in taking a sailing-master and crew from the same port. It becomes an effort of will to get away from port where your whole ship's company reside. The sailing-master finds it difficult to maintain his authority over men who, as an Eton boy would say, "know him at home." And a Cowes sailing-master is rather apt to be on too friendly terms with the tradesmen who fit out and "find" the yachts in everything that is necessary or superfluous. In short, a Cowes crew have some of the defects of the servants' hall. But, taken singly, we believe a Cowes yacht sailor to be above the average of his class, and a certain proportion of Cowes men to be very valuable elements in a crew, which should always be mixed. What becomes of these yacht seamen from October to May? Well; there are usually from twenty to thirty yachts cruising in the Mediterranean in the winter; some with a whole family,—children and nurses,—on board. But how do the crews of the yachts that are laid up in the mud all the winter obtain a livelihood? Many of the men who have been employed in racing-yachts all the summer remain idle all the winter, as the crews of racing-yachts get an increase of pay on the days when the yacht is engaged in a race. Many of the Isle of Wight men (from St. Helens and Bembridge) take to fishing and to pilot-boats during the winter. The Portsmouth men are pretty generally watermen, and return to that occupation when the yachting season is over.

Many of those fine and roomy schooners which, as we write, are getting ready for their summer cruising, belong to owners who seldom, if ever, transgress beyond the sheltered waters of the Solent. Many never go beyond Cherbourg, or the Channel Isles, or the western ports. Some years ago one of the largest cutters in the squadron used to stand over to the north shore every afternoon, lay to for lunch, and then approach within a convenient distance of the club-house, and proceed with great deliberation to order her owner's dinner by signal. Another yacht, the very largest of the whole squadron, and one of the best fitted and handled, belonging to one of the smartest practical yachtsmen afloat, was scarcely ever known to sail outside the Needles, or to make a longer cruise than from Cowes harbour to Southampton and back. She was reported, indeed, to have once gone over to Cherbourg, but no one believed it; she was once heard of at Falmouth, but that was held to be an extravagant fable. To be sure, she had a staff of domestic servants and babies on board, a boudoir, a nursery, and two "companions" which were perfect easy staircases, four-post beds, and, in short, all the comforts of a country house. But if there are conspicuously home-staying yachts, there are also cruisers that have "sailed beyond the sunset and the paths of all the western stars," doubled the Hope and the Horn, and encountered and defied the icy gales of the Polar seas. Five-and-twenty years ago the Wanderer schooner was astonishing the natives of the South Sea Islands. In 1841 Mr. Brooke made his memorable expedition to Borneo in the Royalist, and founded a kingdom. Need we cite the Corsair cutter, a famous cup-winner in her time? She defeated the Talisman cutter, in a match from Cowes, round the Eddystone and back in a gale of wind, by four minutes, and is now, we believe, an ornament of Australian waters. The Albatross cutter went out to Sydney, and so did the Chance schooner. The Themis schooner returned a year or to ago, from a voyage round the world. The famous Marquis of Waterford visited New York in his brig, the Charlotte; and, the story goes, jumped overboard in a gale of wind in the Atlantic, for a wager. The Alerte cutter, which has lately been lengthened by her builders at Gosport, is remembered at the Antipodes. The St. Ursula schooner fetched New York in thirty days from the Clyde. There are more British burgees than British pendants in the Mediterranean every winter; and, if proof were wanting that the same spirit animates the fighting and the pleasure navy of Great Britain, and that our yachts are not the butterflies of a summer hour, we might recall the service of a schooner of the R. Y. S. on the coast of Syria, when, in the absence of a man-of-war to protect the Christians, she anchored as close to the shore as her draught of water would permit, and, with her little deck guns run out and double-shotted, saved the Christian population of a Syrian village from massacre.

In the Baltic, every summer sees a fleet of British yachts hovering round the coasts of Norway, while the owners are salmon-fishing in the fiords. The late Sir Hyde Parker, in the Louisa schooner, was, we believe, the first to set the example. He has been followed (among others) by Mr. Graves, M.P., Commodore of the Royal Mersey Club, who published a most agreeable account of his cruise in the Ierne; by Lord Dufferin, whose delightful "Letters from High Latitudes" made the Foam ever famous, as the first British yacht that ever showed her colours at Spitzbergen; by Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Lamont, Mr. Brassey; and last, but not least, by the little ten ton Romp, which frisked one fine morning into a Swedish harbour. These instances are enough to show that our Transatlantic kinsmen performed no unprecedented exploit, when they crossed the Atlantic in the Sylvie, the America, the Gipsy, the Henrietta, the Fleetwing, and the Vesta. If we are disposed to smile at some owners of big schooners who seldom venture out as far as the chops of the British Channel, we may take comfort in knowing that many of our American friends, who hail from the "Elysian Fields," are bantered by their countrymen for their very moderate cruises up and down the Bay of New York. But it is fair to remark that, out of the forty schooners and sloops of which the New York Yacht Squadron is composed, a very fair proportion have done more than any yachts afloat to sustain the character of a sport of all others most congenial to the energy and enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon family. We shall neither exaggerate nor undervalue the importance of the visits of the American yachts to our waters, when we say, that the easy victory of the American schooner in the Solent over eight English cutters and seven schooners in August, 1857, was well won, thought not quite on equal terms. The America was a vessel of 208 tons, O.M.; length over all 100 feet; draught of water aft 10 feet; beam 23 feet. She had crossed the Atlantic under reduced spars and sails, and made a tolerably comfortable passage of it. But she was built all for racing, and the English yachts that sailed against her were about as fit to contend with her, as a roadster with a winner of the Two Thousand. From the moment when she came into English hands, and had her bulwarks raised, and was converted into an ordinary English yacht, her glory as a cup-winner departed. She was beaten in the following year by the old Arrow cutter, and by the Mosquito cutter, the latter, it is true, a racer all over, but an excellent sea boat into the bargain.

The American schooner Gipsy, which had beaten the celebrated Maria sloop yacht in a breeze, and was considered by her builders twenty-five per cent. faster than the America, was sold in England, and handsomely beaten in a private match by Mr. Weld's Alarm. Both the America and the Gipsy were built for racing only, and though they crossed the Atlantic, were not adapted to the ordinary service of an English yacht. It is no reproach to a vessel to observe, that she could only win in certain hands. Some horses are only good to win when ridden by certain jockeys. The Americans did their English yachting brethren great service in showing them a longer, a finer, and a bolder bow,—the bow of the America was almost that of a Japanese boat;—and in teaching them to lace their mainsails to the boom, to make their canvas to stand as flat as a board, and to set their masts up without a "rake." The necessity for lacing, however, is now in a great degree superseded by the new patent "graduated" sails. The three American yachts, which sailed a match from New York to Cowes in the midwinter of 1866, would certainly have found many dangerous competitors in a match in the British Channel. These schooners were not like the America, mere racing craft; their sea-going qualities were tested to the utmost at every point in the course of a stormy Atlantic passage, and were found not unequal to the strain. Handled, as they were, with admirable skill and courage, they fully deserved all the honours they received. They are vessels of much greater power, however, than their reputed tonnage represents. According to the English system of admeasurement, they would show a much higher register. Their spars and sails were such as only a vessel of extraordinary power could carry with safety. In a gale of wind there is scarcely an English yacht that could beat them. In light winds, and a time race over a short course, their powerful qualities would probably be of little avail against yachts more lightly rigged and ballasted. But British yachtsmen would do well to note, that the Americans made the Atlantic passage under comparatively easy sail, and that of the three rivals, the winner of the stakes was the most cautiously and snugly sailed. In their internal fittings, comfort was certainly sacrificed, in some measure, to racing considerations. Nor does this detract from the merits of the craft. There is a possibility, we hear, though not, we fear, a probability, of a match being made to New York from Ryde. One spirited yachtsman —a member of the Royal London—has put down his name for £500 towards a prize. We should be glad to see such a match contested by some of our crack schooners. It would teach them the folly of "carrying on," and persuade our yacht-builders and owners to trust more to trim and shape and seamanship than to excessive spars and driving canvas, and a dead weight of lead or iron ballast laid along from floor to keel to counteract the "tophamper." On all accounts, it would be creditable to English yachtsmen to respond to the generous challenge of their kinsmen beyond the Atlantic by appearing in the Bay of New York with their racing-flags at the fore.

There can be no doubt of the progressive improvement in yacht-building during the last twenty years. Cutters like the Hebe, the Ganymede, the Aurora,—which were considered prodigies of speed and beauty in their day—would appear to the present generation of yachtsmen as antiquated as the Great Harry among the Channel fleet. These goodly old tubs, with their bluff bows and flat floors, possessed qualities not to be despised even in our time, and not always found in the faster and more elegant craft of a later date. They were stiff, weatherly, safe, powerful, and comfortable vessels, fit for any service, not absolutely dull sailers on a wind, and, with their sheets eased off the least bit, speedy enough to sail round and round a square rigged ship under a press of canvas, as if she were at anchor. Perhaps they plunged rather heavily in a short confused Channel lop, but they would lay to in the heaviest gale "like a duck," and run before the fiercest following sea without taking a pailful of water on deck. They steered like a boat, and on short tacks in smooth water behaved with all the nimbleness and alertness of the airiest of waltzers in a crowded ball room. To the yachts of to-day, they were what the racehorses of two generations back were to the favourites for this year's Derby,—slower for short distances, less fine about the legs, but stouter, more serviceable, and more enduring. As roadsters or teamsters of the sea, they were unexceptionably sure-footed, safe, and clever goers. To judge from a specimen,—lately exhibited in a Club-house,—of the timbers of a schooner yacht, purchased the other day by one of the most experienced of our yachtsmen, we should not hesitate to add that these vessels of the old school were built with a solidity and a sincerity which are now as rarely to be found in the construction of our yachts as in the walls of our town houses. Nor must it be supposed that there was no such thing as racing-power in the yachts of that ancient epoch. Happily we can appeal to two survivors of the pre-American period to rebuke the conceit of an age which is apt to fancy it has nothing to learn from its grandfathers. Look at the old Alarm and the old Arrow, both designed by the immortal yachtsman, the late Mr. Weld. The Arrow was built more than six-and-thirty years ago. After her defeat by the Pearl—a famous cutter of that period, belonging to the Marquis of Anglesey—Mr. Weld laid her up on the mud, in disgrace, and built the Alarm, as a cutter. Neither as a cutter, nor under her later rig as a schooner, could the Alarm find her equal, on either side of the Atlantic, while she remained in Mr. Weld's hands. Her victories were as many as the matches she sailed in. The Arrow, after languishing some years, was bought by Mr. Chamberlayne, who lengthened her bow. She defeated the America in splendid style, and has only been beaten by a younger sister of her own—the Lulworth, a cutter some twenty-two tons smaller, and designed also by Mr. Weld. In 1863 she defeated the Phryne, a cutter then just launched by one of the ablest and most successful of our yachtbuilders, and which has since become renowned for her achievements.

There is, we fear, considerable faultiness in the materials of which yachts are built at present, and if yachtbuilders were exposed to the searching criticisms of a committee on the Naval Estimates, some damaging exposures might be made of the state of a yacht's timbers after two years' service. But we are bound to express our belief that, if unsound timber is put into a yacht, the owner has often himself to thank for the purchase of a bad article. There is no warranty of the soundness of a yacht's timbers, as of the wind and limb of a horse: Nine out of ten yachtsmen build or buy their vessels in the dark. They seldom, if ever, take the trouble to have the vessel rigorously and systematically inspected while she is on the builder's slip. Perhaps they leave this duty of inspection to the future sailing master, who is a native of the place, and who cannot be expected to quarrel with the builder. Probably, in most cases, they would not be much the wiser if they depended on their own inspection. Then they are almost invariably in a desperate hurry to get the yacht finished and fitted out, and it may be absolutely impossible for the most honest of builders to provide properly seasoned timbers at the shortest notice. The majority of yachtsmen who buy their vessels,—and who should be advised never to buy between April and October,—are at once too hasty and too uninstructed to pronounce an opinion between a sound and an unsound vessel. They rush down, with a return ticket, to Cowes, look at the yachts, "on the mud," take a fancy to one, go on board, ask the price, rush back to town, and buy; engage a sailing-master, probably a Cowes man, and leave to him all the business of fitting out. Among all the owners whose names appear in Hunt's List, very few are qualified to command their vessels. They may be able to steer, and perhaps to sail them; but very few know anything of the mysteries of the rope-walk, the building-slip, and the mould-loft,—of sailmakers, of furnishing ironmongers, brass-founders, ship-chandlers, and other necessary cormorants. The consequence is that many yachtsmen are disgusted at the incessant and everlasting wear and tear, which makes up so much of the cost of the sport. Yet there is really no natural or necessary reason why yachting should be more expensive than fox-hunting. A man who makes his yacht his home for half the year ought to live more economically than he can ashore;—he gets his wine and groceries and spirits free of duty; he has no travelling-expenses when he goes abroad. In travelling with a wife and family, a yacht is at once a great saving and a great convenience. We say nothing of the comfort of carrying a little England with you wherever you go, and of sleeping at home among your own people. What, in fact, are the legitimate expenses of a yacht? For £26 a ton you can build or buy a new yacht, in all respects ready for sea,—excepting iron ballast,—with bedding and blankets complete. The cost of a suit of sails may be estimated by the following proportions:—A suit of racing sails for a twenty-five ton cutter will cost about £125; for a fifty-ton cutter, about £160. Wages have risen within the last ten years. At present the rate is perhaps not less than twenty-five or twenty-six shillings per week for an able seaman,—finding himself in food, but not in clothes; thirty-two shillings for the mate,—who looks after gear and stores, from a needle to an anchor, and should be able to lay his hand on what he wants in a moment on the darkest night; and for the sailing master, who takes care of the yacht during the winter, an annual salary of 120 to 150 guineas, or more, according to the size of the yacht. Then there is the cook, at, say, seven-and-twenty-shillings a week; and the steward,—supposing him not to be the owner's own servant,—thirty shillings. Of course, all these expenses vary according to the size of the yacht and the caprice of the owner. They vary very much according to the rig of the vessel. Four men and a boy,—exclusive of sailing-master and steward,—should be sufficient for a forty-eight ton cutter or a sixty ton schooner; seven men and a boy for a sixty-five ton cutter, or a ninety ton schooner. A cutter is always the most expensive of all rigs, and a fore-and-aft schooner the least expensive. Between the cutter and the fore-and-aft schooner comes the yawl. The insurance of a yacht whilst cruising would be something like ten per cent. per month; and against fire only, when in harbour or dismantled, a maximum of seven shillings per cent.

Cutters will always be a favourite rig for racing and Channel cruising, because nothing touches them in light weather and in beating to windward. But in a gale of wind, the taking of a cutter's mainsail, and "stepping" the boom, is like putting a straight-waistcoat on a madman. A yawl has nearly all the speed of a cutter, looks almost as close to the wind, and has the inestimable advantage of a reduced mainsail and boom, and may be sailed very snug in heavy weather under her mizen and headsails only. In a schooner the fore-topsails are of very little use except, perhaps, for running. The fore-and-aft schooner requires fewer hands, because all her sails can be sent up from the deck; and if she chooses to indulge herself in jibheaded topsails, she can send them up "flying." We believe there is no rig at once so easy, so safe, and so cheap as this. Since the "good old commodore" Lord Yarborough's little frigate, the "Falcon," there has, if we are not mistaken, only been one ship-yacht, the "Sylphide," built at Bremen, and when last in commission, in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Marquis of Downshire. We know of only one considerable lugger yacht, the "New Moon," built for Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, by Firth of Hastings. She is, in fact, an enormous boat, 136 feet long, and only eleven feet beam, and even in fine weather and smooth water must require a large and powerful crew. In bad weather and in "blue water" she would be simply impossible. Steam yachts appear to be decidedly and rapidly on the increase, and we must honestly confess we regret the fact. A small auxiliary lifting screw may be useful in a calm; but, however small, it must seriously interfere with the comfort of the vessel, even when the engines are not in motion. If a gentleman at ease likes to own a steamer, it would be impertinent to call his fancy to account. We will only take the liberty to suggest that a yachtsman should be sufficiently master of his time, and fond enough even of the caprices of the sea, to be no more impatient of a calm than a lover is of his mistress *qui boude*. We cannot understand screw-driving for pleasure. A voyage in a steamer is bad enough when it is for business. But if there must be steam yachts, let them be steamers out and out, and not attempt to combine the schooner and the dispatch-boat. Some steam yachts of large tonnage,—notably the Sea Horse, 320 tons; the Hebe, 320 tons; the Brilliant, 420; the Northumbria, 425—have lately been added to the R.Y.S.

WHAT IS A TIDAL WAVE?

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The letter of "Inquirer," in your issue of the 13th, certainly deserves a more dignified answer than your correspondent, "Z. B.," of the 14th, is apparently capable of giving; for, instead of giving information on a most scientific subject, he turns it into ignorant ridicule. To give "Inquirer" and his friends some idea of what a tidal wave is, I will give extracts from a valuable work on Tides, published by Captain Martin White, R.N., in 1846:—

"A variety of circumstances, moreover, equally uncontrollable and altogether independent of the effects of friction, will necessarily tend to derange the order of the tides.

"1. The irregular effusions from the ice and snow of the Polar regions.

"2. The continued variation in the density of the sea, and the frequent union of fresh and salt water.

"3. The effects of evaporation, deposition, and absorption generally, especially between the tropics; and the occasional presence of rain or fog.

"4. The capricious location of sands and shoals; the occasional changes they undergo, and the local obstructions they present to the continuous transmission of the water.

"5. The variation in the pressure of the atmosphere; and, lastly, though by no means least, the effects of the wind; for, notwithstanding the conclusions of Sir J. Lubbock and others, its operations are indisputably manifested in all parts of the world. Less, however, in the open sea than in the bays or estuaries,—and necessarily so, for the natural range of the water, either vertically or horizontally, is less affected by resistance in the middle of the ocean than when near the confines of the land, where it is not only diverted from its course as it advances, but gradually circumscribed in its extent, and therefore accumulates in a greater or less proportion as the wind acts directly or indirectly upon it, and as the form of the land favours its elevation. Hence we find, as before observed, that after the most minute corrections have been resorted to, &c., &c., the computed periodical returns of the tide can seldom be confidently prognosticated, even though the calculations are confined to the same derivative waters, namely, the English and Irish Channels, and the North Sea; and this, too, notwithstanding the sun and moon may be exactly in the same position, with respect to each other, and to the earth, or, on the contrary, the furthest removed therefrom. From these causes also the relative velocities of the tidal waters in different parts of the world vary so much, that they cannot be made subservient to any general ratio. Neither does the impression hitherto entertained in respect to the height of waves raised by the power of wind accord more satisfactorily with the practice in the open sea, though situated the same as to surrounding circumstances, and exposed to similar contingencies as to force, distance from the land, and depth of water.

"Secondly.—From the numerous comparative observations which, in the course of many years service, I have been enabled to make from time to time, in different parts of the channel and North Sea, upon the levels of the water and the altitudes of the barometer corresponding, I feel perfectly satisfied that, with a low barometer, we experienced higher tides than usual, and the contrary when the barometer is high. Evincing that in the first case the air becoming too light or too languid to exert itself, or to fill the space assigned to it, the surrounding vapours descend, and the surface of the water, being relieved from so much pressure, ascends. When the mercury is high, the air becoming more elastic and more penetrating, the vapours ascend, and the surface of the water, from the increase of pressure, descends. Doubtless, therefore, the same effects must be produced upon the ocean generally, though in a degree less remarkable, because less susceptible of comparison.

"It is to this vacillation in the near and distant pressure of the atmosphere, where that fluctuation happens to operate alternately, that the heavy swell which occasionally surprises us in the finest weather between the tropics, without any apparent cause, is to be principally ascribed (the undulation augmenting in proportion as it advances), which, when encountered in the open sea, passes by almost unheeded, though when it meets with resistance, necessarily breaks with great vehemence, and produces what are generally termed the Rollers. Had the influence of the moon, or the excess of tidal waters anything to do with them, they would be periodical, which no one pretends to be the case. Neither do I see how distant gales of wind can produce the surges alluded to, unless in connection with the operations of the barometer. But I feel persuaded also, in these seas especially, where the elevations and depressions of the tides above and below the mean level depend so much upon the effect of wind, as well as upon the local configuration and extent of the neighbouring shores, that any attempt to bring this peculiar phenomenon fairly within the limits of a graduated scale must call for a greater share of discernment, ability, and dexterity than will be found even amongst our most experienced practitioners; and that, even in seas without tides, the effects of winds coming from different directions, and with different degrees of force, could never be fairly calculated upon. The Rollers, however, are not confined to the tropical regions; the sudden advance and retreat of the sea on our coast, which, on some occasions will leave a vessel high and dry, and again as suddenly set her afloat, can only arise from the same cause, though gradually shorn of its sublimity in the temperate zones by the ever-varying vicissitudes of the climate.

"The Rollers, or Bores, which are found before the mouths of large rivers, such as Ganges, &c., are of a very different character from those above-mentioned, as they are caused solely by the sudden influx of a powerful tide from without, acting against almost an outset from within, and, which, though though the latter are eventually reversed, occasions the phenomenon alluded to."

And again, the Northern "Atlantic Ocean Guide" says that "the tidal wave is not owing to the transfer of the body of water, which would be a current, but to an elevation of its surface. This motion is, as readily conceived, compatible with immense velocity; and it may be taken as a rule, that the broader the wave the greater will be its velocity. If the earth were in equilibrium, and its surface entirely covered with water, and under the influence of the moon's attraction, it would assume the form of an ellipsoid, having the semi-axis directed towards the moon longer by about fifty-eight inches than that transverse to it; that is, the water would become higher by that amount. This is merely adduced to show what may be the amount of the luni-tidal wave, without entering into any other considerations. As the whole of the tidal wave must circulate around the globe in twenty-four hours nearly, the velocity must be very great; but it is greatly modified. In the middle of the Atlantic it would appear to travel at the rate of about 700 miles an hour, but on the coast it is widely different; hence its velocity along the coast of England varies from 35 to 160 miles per hour."

I have already, Mr. Editor, given you perhaps more than you may like to publish; but, however, if you do so, I would recommend "Inquirer," for further information, to vol. 3 of the *Geographical Journal*, or to Lieutenant Maury's Scientific Researches of the Ocean, &c., an American work.

I am yours, &c.,

R. N.

Sydney, July 16.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Some time ago the inhabitants of the borough of Balmain applied for the erection of one or more iron-receivers for this rather extensive locality. The bonus was accorded, with what advantage to the public the sequel will show.

The required postage for letters to or from Sydney is two pence, or one penny for letters posted at and deliverable in Balmain. In working out this system the following is the practice followed by the authorities. A letter put into the iron receiver, with the proper penny stamp affixed, is taken, not to the Balmain Post-office, where there are two deliveries daily, but forwarded to Sydney, where it is marked "not sufficiently stamped," and then delivered to its address upon payment of an additional twopence.

The cost is not the only grievance, as the letter is, by the course now pursued, delayed by the unnecessary transit to and from Sydney. Thus: Letters posted after 10.30 a.m. will not be delivered here until the following morning. I have been during the present week put to inconvenience by the non-arrival of a letter until the day after its posting. Under present arrangements, therefore, if requisite to post letters for the second delivery it is necessary that we should send them over to Sydney ourselves for that purpose, and there pay the double rate.

By kindly inserting this in your paper it may, perhaps, induce the Post Office officials to amend their present unsatisfactory arrangements.

I can scarcely imagine the system to be a general one. Surely the inhabitants of Parramatta and other more distant towns are not under the necessity of having their town letters forwarded to and from Sydney.

Your obedient servant,

J. W.

Balmain, 16th July.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Tebbutt's letter of yesterday's date, I am sorry I cannot furnish him with accurate information respecting the position of the meteor at its *first* appearance. I did not perceive it until it had evidently travelled a considerable distance, when it appeared at an altitude of about 35 degrees; azimuth, 80 degrees E. from S.

Respectfully yours,

W.

Waterloo, July 18th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—On returning home to Randwick last evening, at the time your correspondent "W." states, my attention was called by my little boy to this meteor. I was struck with its brilliancy, it being perfectly daylight, the sky very clear, and of course no stars visible.

It was almost over our heads, and travelled due east to within a short distance of the horizon, when it appeared to burst.

Yours, faithfully,

A. C.

16th July, 1868.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I notice in yours of to-day a riddle of Archbishop Whately's, with a reply and comments thereon, as extracted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Perhaps one of the following may be the correct answer:—

In Noah's ark, with all kinds of brutes,
Some one went up the stair;
And who first heard the noise of his boots
But the CALVES that were carried there?

Perhaps this next is nearer the truth, however:—

NOAH up the stairs of his ark did go,
Whom HAM did after laugh at;
And the noise his boots did make is a SHAM,
For he wore no boots to CHAFF AT.

A. T.

16th July.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

FRIDAY, July 17, 1868.—Business in the wholesale department has assumed a somewhat brisker character, in retail there is little doing. There is no great change in the general quotations as forwarded last week; hops are exceedingly scarce, and prices are likely to rule very high. Rum has receded on account of late arrivals; the change however, is not expected to be of long duration. In other spirits prices are firm at previous rates. Salt continues very scarce notwithstanding recent shipments to hand. Maize meal is rapidly coming into general use for bread purposes. Wheaten bread has receded a ½d for a 2-lb. loaf, and it is generally believed that bakers will have to submit to a still lower rate or lose a large portion of their custom.

Teas.—Teas are very firm in price, and likely, it is believed, to rule still higher. Black tea £7 to £8 15s per chest.

Sugar.—Ration, from £30 to £32 per ton; Mauritius, from £33 to £35 ditto; bright counters, £37 to £39 ditto; Company's pieces, No. 1, £44 ditto; crystals, £47 ditto; snowdrop, £52 ditto; loaf, £56 ditto.

Coffee.—1s 2d to 1s 4d, per lb.

Spirits.—Dark brandy, £1 2s per gallon; pale brandy, from £1 16s to £2 10s per case; rum, £1 per gallon, with at present a slightly downward tendency. Whisky 18s per gallon, £1 18s per case; old tom, £4 18s per case; gin, from £2 5s to £3 ditto; English ales £8 12s 6d per hogshead, 11s to 12s per dozen; porter, 11s to 12s per dozen; lemon syrup, 9s ditto; peppermint, 9s ditto; raspberry syrup, 11s ditto; ginger wine, 10s 6d ditto.

Oilmen's Stores.—Sardines, ½ lb. tins, 10s to 12s per dozen; bottled fruits, 12s to 12s 6d ditto; English jams, lb. tins, 10s to 12s ditto; colonial ditto, 8s to 9s ditto; salmon, 17s 6d ditto; lobsters, 11s ditto; oysters, 15s ditto; Lea and Perrin's sauces, 12s 6d per dozen; quart pickles 11s to 12s ditto, pints 8s to 9s ditto; currants, 4½d to 5d per lb; raisins, 5d to 5½d ditto; candles (light weights) 11½d, ditto (full weights) 1s 1d ditto; salad oil 14s to 14s 6d per dozen pints, 9s to 9s 6d per dozen half-pints.

Tobacco.—American, 4s to 6s per lb.; colonial, 1s 6d to 1s 8d ditto; leaf tobacco, 7½d per lb; inferior kinds, 5½d ditto.

Flour.—Flour has receded £1 per ton; Adelaide superfine, £22 to £24 per ton.

There have been no transactions in wheat.

Bran, £5 per ton.

Bread, wholesale, 4½d per 2-lb loaf, 5d retail.

Green lucerne, 5s to 6s per load, delivered. Owing to the continued dry weather, lucerne is becoming scarcer.

Green barley is sold at 7d per dozen bundles wholesale, 10d ditto retail.

Wool.—There is little business doing in wool. It is expected, however, that rates will rule higher in consequence of late advices.

Hay.—This market continues inactive, for lucerne £5 per ton for good samples. There is little inquiry for oaten.

Maize.—Best kinds, 2s to 2s 2d per bushel; inferior, 1s 10d to 2s ditto.

Poultry.—Turkeys, cocks, wholesale, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per pair, retail 8s to 10s ditto; turkey hens, wholesale 5s to 6s 6d per pair, retail 7s 6d to 9s ditto; geese, wholesale 5s to 5s 9d per pair, retail 7s to 8s ditto; ducks, wholesale 2s 9d to 3s 3d per pair, retail 3s 9d to 4s 3d ditto; fowls, wholesale 1s 10d to 2s 2d per pair, retail 2s 2d to 3s ditto.

Fruit.—Apples, 12s 6d to 14s per case wholesale, 1s 6d to 2s per dozen retail; oranges (very plentiful), 4d to 6d per dozen wholesale, 10d to 1s ditto retail; lemons (plentiful), 3d to 4d per dozen wholesale, 4d to 7d ditto retail; loquats, 3d per quart wholesale, 4d ditto retail.

Vegetables.—Potatoes (very plentiful), £4 to £5 per ton wholesale, 4s to 6s per cwt. retail; pumpkins, 2s to 4s per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d each retail; onions, 10s to 11s per cwt. wholesale, 3d per lb. retail; cabbages, 3s to 4s per dozen wholesale, 4d to 5d each retail.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef, 16s to 17s per 100 lbs. wholesale, 2d to 3d per lb. retail; mutton, 2d per lb. wholesale, 2½d to 3d ditto retail; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s per quarter; salt beef, 14s 6d per 100 lbs.; pork, 3d to 5d per lb. wholesale, 6d to 7d per lb. retail; corned pork, 6d to 7d per lb. One butcher during the week past has commenced to sell beef at 1½d per lb., and mutton at 2d ditto retail.

Leather.—Sydney and Maitland kip 1s 9d to 2s per lb.; Maitland sole, 10d to 1s ditto; Sydney sole, 1s to 1s 2d ditto; bag leather, 14s to 15s per side; basils, from 17s 6d to £1 per dozen; calfskins, 3s 6d to 5s per lb.; hides, from 6s to 12s each.

Tallow.—Mutton, £28 to £30 per ton; beef, from £27 to £28 ditto.

Soap.—£1 10s to £1 12s 6d per cwt.

Candles.—Tallow, wholesale, 5½d per lb.; retail, 7d per lb.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—Butter, 10d per lb. wholesale, 1s retail; eggs 9d per dozen wholesale, 1s per dozen retail; English cheese 1s 2d to 1s 4d per lb wholesale, 1s 6d retail; colonial, 3d to 5d per lb wholesale, 6d to 8d retail; bacon, 5d to 6d per lb. wholesale, 7d to 10d retail.

Any number of carriers can still be obtained willing to undertake loading; the labour market continues to be well supplied,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 18.

City of Melbourne (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Paddle, from Melbourne 16th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Howarth, Mr and Mrs. Brady, Messrs. D. Forbes, H. Fisher, C. Fisher, Jackson, Youl, Hebburne, Taylor, Ward, Furlong, and 121 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Clarke, from Melbourne 16th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Macdonald and 2 children, Mrs. M'Eachern, Miss M'Eachern, Masters M'Eachern (2), Miss Beaumont, Miss Reid, Mr and Mrs. Aitken, Mr. Roseneau, and 17 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Cassina, barque, 340 tons, Captain Dalziel, from Belfast 15th instant. H. H. Beauchamp, agent.

Hunter (s.), 310 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Merimbula 18th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Williams, Miss Ritchie, Messrs. Munn, Molesworth, D. Bell, Master F. Manning; and 8 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

July 19.

Prince Alfred, barque, 161 tons, Captain Watson, from Auckland 3rd instant. Passengers—5 in the cabin, and 8 in the steerage. G. Wright, agent.

Gipsy, schooner, 44 tons, Captain Winfield, from Twofold Bay 17th instant. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—July 18.

Mystery, for Rockhampton.
Chanticleer, for Newcastle.
Wanganui (s.), for Wanganui.
Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne.
Saxonia (s.), for Gladstone.
Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—July 20.

Au Revoir, for Petropaulovski; John Knox, for Wellington; Emma Maria, for Newcastle; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton; Scotsman, for S. S. Islands.

CLEARANCES.—July 18.

Emma Maria, barque, 279 tons, Captain Staff, for San Francisco, via Newcastle, in ballast.

John Knox, barque, 291 tons, Captain Jenkins, for Lyttelton. Passengers—Mrs. Stranger and 2 children, Mrs. Jenkins, Master Simpson, Mr. F. Robinson, and 3 in the steerage.

Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Hill, for Maryborough and Rockhampton. Passengers—Miss Cowper, Messrs. Hollinder, Walker, J. Frazer, Autrobe, J. S. Langridge, H. Hall, and 31 in the steerage.

Rangatira (s.), 460 tons, Captain Grainger, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Taylour, Miss Ferress, Master R. Taylour, Messrs. Taylour, J. Higgings, J. F. Lawrence, Thompson, J. Eves, L. Parker, and 18 in the steerage.

Saxonia (s.), 243 tons, Captain Blick, for Gladstone, Port Denison, and Cleveland Bay. Passengers—3 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—July 18.

Christopher George, Lurline, from Wollongong, with 205 tons coal; Prince Patrick, Martha Ellen, Venture, Caroline, from Newcastle, with 708 tons coal; Prince Alfred, from Manning River, with 23,317 feet timber; Jane, from Manning River, with 811 bags maize, 6 pumpkins, 4 boxes eggs; Agenoria, from Gerringong, with 80 kegs butter, 16 pigs, 4 calves, 8 sides bacon, 6 boxes eggs; Williams (s.), from the Hunter, with 100 bales hay, 8 casks tallow, 1 bundle skins, 1 engine, 5 tons machinery.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—July 18.

Numba, Prince Alfred, Nanbucora, for the Manning River; Agenoria, for Gerringong; Caroline, for Brisbane Water; Venture, Martha Ellen, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—July 18.

City of Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne: 1 case, H. Shiell; 9 packages, Walford; 10 boxes soap, W. Ariell; 3 cases, Union Bank; 5 cases, Stanford and Co.; 2 bars iron, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 3 cases, Maddock; 1 package, Graham; 13 cases, E. Allan; 15 packages, J. Moores; 88 bags onions, H. Griffiths; 21 bags sugar, 30 bags flour, 22 packages, Barker and Co.; 200 boxes candles, A. Fairfax and Co.; 10 bundles bags, Brown; 1 package, C. Teakle; 20 packages tobacco, 10 cases cigars, 20 cases oil, Order.

Cassina, from Belfast: 200 tons potatoes, R. J. Hardie.

You Yangs (s.), from Melbourne: 5 iron tanks, Macnamara; 16 rolls lead, 37 coils lead pipe, 89 bundles tubes, M'Ilwraith and Co.; 1 package, Flood; 1 case, Brown; 19 sheets copper, E. Smith; 14 cases shovels, 10 cases axes, 3230 cases kerosene, Lassetter and Co; 3080 boxes raisins, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 54 packages, Woodward; 11 packages, Order.

July 19.

Prince Alfred, from Auckland: 40 logs timber, Order.

EXPORTS.—July 18.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane: 20 cases brandy, 20 cases geneva, 15 boxes candles, 14 bags sugar, 2 packages, Frazer and Co.; 15 hogsheads rum, 10 bundles wire, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 10 chests and 30 half-chests 30 boxes tea, 85 packages, H. L. Nelson; 100 cases 7 hogsheads brandy, 5 cases painkiller, 23 packages, Kohn and Co.; 4 packages opium, 62 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 10 cases curaçoa, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 74 bags sugar, Wolfen and Co.; 10 cases geneva, M. Brodziak; 180 bags sugar, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 6 quarter-casks wine, 1 package, Brown and Co.; 1151 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 149 bundles iron, 20 bars steel, 29 casks butter, 72 packages, J. Powell; 1 package, M. Bayley; 13 packages, Hoffnung and Co; 30 bags sugar, 20 kegs butter, 20 bags salt, 15 packages, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 30 packages, Moss and Co.; 29 packages tea, 76 bags sugar, 5 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 89 bags rice, Nicholls, Brothers; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 40 bags rice, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 2 packages, Saddington and Sons; 4 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 40 boxes candles, J. Hughes; 35 packages tea, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 5 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 4 packages, J. M'Gregor; 3 cases, D. Mitchell and Co.; 14 trunks boots, W. E. Davey; 6 cases, Levick and Co.; 1 package, Farmer, Painter, and Pope; 2 cases, E. Fussell; 4 packages, Hardie and Mitchell; 1 case, W. Saber; 3 packages, Drynan and Co.; 8 packages, W. G. Walker; 1 case, G. Mitchell; 1 package, R. Gray, 3 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 7 cases, P. N. Russell and Co.; 4 packages, Magill; 5 cases, Cowan and Co.; 1 buggy, Gilchrist; 1 case, T. Dadswell; 2 cases, A. Dickson; 1 case, A. Mason; 80 bags flour, H. P. Palser; 2 packages, Shepherd and Co.; 1 case, Hamilton; 2 packages, Butler, Brothers; 1 package, Henderson; 12 cases, W. H. Davis; 1 package, E. Vickery; 5 cases, Perks and Co.; 15 packages, Jacobs and Co.; 27 packages, J. Keep; 34 sash weights, 3 sets coppers, 33 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 14 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 6 packages, H. Woolnough; 5 cases, J. W. Wright; 1 package, T. W. Eady; 3 packages, Morey and Price; 1 case, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, J. B. Tickle; 3 cases, H. Newton; 2 packages, F. Cunninghame; 1 case, Thorne and Meiklejohn; 1 horse, Labat; 1 horse, Hughes; 2 bags seed, Hall; 1 package, Flavelle, Brothers; 2 packages, Alderson and Sons; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 package, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, A. Thompson and Co. 13 casks butter, 2 cases, Webb and Booth; 17 bags onions, O'Doud and Co; 40 cases fruit, Woodward; 5 kegs butter, W. Hezlett; 30 cases fruit, P. James; 20 cases fruit, 21 bags onions, Hargreaves; 80 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 10 kegs butter, J. Graham; 6 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 package, Duguid and Co.; 5 packages, Saddington and Sons; 3 kegs butter, 25 cases fruit, J. Cameron; 1 package, Alderson and Sons; 20 casks ale, H. Solomon; 2 tons salt, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.

Wanganui (s.), for Wanganui: 5 hogsheads rum, Frazer and Co.; 11 packages, Alderson and Sons; 460 bags flour, 140 bags maize, Beilby and Scott; 2 packages, Baptist and Son; 1 buggy, Robertson; 3 shafts, 3 cases, T. Macarthur and Co.; 2 packages, G. Fox and Co.; 3 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 6 bags maize, Linklater.

John Knox, for Lyttelton: 28 gunnies sugar, 4 chests tea, Peate and Harcourt; 201 gunnies sugar, J. G. Ross; 38 gunnies sugar, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, J. G. Cohen; 316 tons coal, 25 pieces cedar, 450 felloes, 50 pairs naves, 6 carts, 2 buggies, B. Jenkins; 39 cases schnapps, G. Moss.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Lyttelton.—By the John Knox, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Shanghai.—By the Ethiopian and Melrose, this day, at noon.

For Batavia.—By the Kestrel, this day, at noon.

For Navigators and Tonga.—By the Scotsman, this day, at noon.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

Custom-house.—Entered outwards, July 18: Lady Young (s.), 421, Captain Milman, for Brisbane; Pilot, schooner, 83, Captain Murray, for Melbourne.

Three barques and a ship, all bound north, passed the port on Saturday.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamers Rangatira, Captain Grainger, for Melbourne; Balclutha, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton; and Saxonia, Captain Blick, for Gladstone and Cleveland Bay, proceeded on their voyages on Saturday afternoon.

The A. S. N. Company's steamship City of Melbourne arrived alongside the wharf, Sydney, at noon on Saturday, after a fine passage of forty-five hours from wharf to wharf. She reports having left Sandridge at 3 p.m. on Thursday, cleared the Heads at 5.15 p.m., rounded Cape Howe at 3 45 p.m. on Friday. Experienced fresh W.N.W. winds to the Promontory; from thence to Cape Howe strong S.W. gale, with heavy confused sea and occasional rain squalls. Passed the City of Adelaide (s.) at 5 20 a.m. on the 17th, forty-five miles N.E. of the Promontory, and the R. M. S. Avoca at 1.15 p.m. same day, twelve miles S.W. of Ram Head.

The cargo of the Hunter (s.) consists of 52 kegs butter, 33 bags bacon, 331 bags bark, 23 bags oysters, 2 bags wool, 2 bags skins, 8 bales leather, 120 sheep, 80 cases maizena, 9 sides bacon, and 10 hams, 395 cheeses, 2 cases cheese, and sundries, 2 horses. I. S. N. Co., agents.

The You Yangs (s.), left Port Philip Heads at 5.30 p.m. on the 16th instant, passed the Promontory at 3.30 a.m. on the 17th, rounded Cape Howe at 8 p.m. same day, Cape St. George at 10 a.m. on the 18th, and berthed alongside the wharf, Sydney, at 7 30 p.m. on the same day. Experienced strong westerly winds to the Promontory, from thence to Cape Howe a fresh S.W. gale, and strong southerly breeze the remainder of the passage. Passed the City of Adelaide (s.), at 7.35 a.m. on the 17th instant 40 miles N.E. of Wilson's Promontory, and the R.M.S. Avoca at 4 p.m. same day 45 miles S.W. of Gabo Island.

The Cassina has made a splendid run of three days seven hours from Belfast; she sailed at 8 a.m. on the 15th, and arrived here at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

The Prince Alfred, from Auckland the 3rd instant, reports a continuance of heavy westerly gales throughout the passage. Captain Watson has obliged us with files to the 1st instant.

Collision between two Schooners at Sea.—By the arrival of the steamer Williams from the Hunter River, on Saturday evening, we learn that a collision took place off Redhead on Friday night between the schooner Mystery, which left this port bound for Rockhampton, on Friday night, and the schooner Mary Ann. The former vessel sustained serious damages, having lost her foretopmast, foreyard, jibboom, and a portion of her cutwater. She was towed into Newcastle on Saturday morning by the steam-tug Warhawk, but the Mary Ann has not been seen since the collision.

The Cassina, which arrived from Belfast on Saturday, was riding in the same gale that wrecked the Balmoral and Mary Grant. She parted the Government moorings and took the ground with her heel, but does not seem to have suffered any damage.

The barque Meander, from Melbourne, bound to Newcastle, put into port on Saturday, windbound.

The Dutch brig Alfred, from Melbourne to Newcastle, passed the port yesterday.

The Willing Lass, reported as wrecked on Masthead Island, is insured in the Pacific Office for £900.

It is expected that the Government steam-tug Thetis will leave for Broken Bay to-day, and it is intended that the new lights shall be lit to-night.

The Gipsy, from Twofold Bay, brings the following cargo:—105 bags corn, 9 bags rye, 6 bags barley, 13 bags oats, 5 bags bacon, 3 bundles skins, and sundries.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 17.—Union, schooner, 256 tons, Andrews, from Melbourne.
July 17.—Scotia, brig, 130 tons, Cole, from Rockhampton.
July 17.—Springbok, barque, 327 tons, Harrison, from Melbourne.
July 18.—Laughing Water, barque, Rae, from Melbourne.
July 18.—Drover, brig, 174 tons, Ferguson, from Nelson, N. Z.

DEPARTURES.

July 17.—Oberlin, brig, M'Farlane, for Shanghai, with 874 tons coal.
July 17.—William Ackers, barque, Seyers, for Melbourne, with 450 tons coal.
July 17.—Moonta, ship, Balcason, for Wallaroo, with 890 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 17.—Burnett, from Sydney.
July 18.—Policeman, and Windhover, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 14.—Formosa, Sarah Anderson, from Mauritius.
July 15.—Portlaw, from London.

DEPARTURES.

July 15.—Catherine Jane, Glen Isla, Adeline Burke, for Newcastle.

The *Engineer* of February 7th gives an account of what the Victorian Cerberus, building for this colony, will be like. She is stated to be the first monitor proper built in England. She will be turretted, and her design is based upon the breastwork principle propounded last year by Mr. Reed, chief constructor of the navy, who is the architect of the vessel. Her length between the perpendiculars is 225 feet, and the length of keel for tonnage 195 feet. The extreme breadth is 45 feet, and the depth in hold 16 feet 6 inches. Her sides are covered with armour to about four feet below the water line. The armour is in two strakes—the upper of 8 inches thick, and the lower of 6 inches, with teak backing. At the extremities, fore and aft, this armour lessens to 5 inches and 4 inches. The breastwork stands amidships on the upper deck, and is 112 feet long, 34 feet wide and 6 feet deep. The armour of the breastwork is 8 inches thick, and at the circular ends 9 inches. The top of the breastwork is protected over the transverse beams with two thicknesses of half-inch plating. The object of the breastwork is to protect the apertures into the ship, and also the turret, engines, steering wheel, and cooking ranges, thus adding to the security of a low-decked vessel. The deck outside the breastwork is covered with two thicknesses of three-quarter-inch plating. The ship is to be ventilated by air-shafts and on ordinary occasions by skylights; the latter with thick metal covers when required. The two turrets, in 10-inch armour, will rise at each end through the breastwork, and 5½ feet above it. The ship will draw 15½ feet of water. She will be propelled by twin-screws. Two hundred and fifty horse-power is the nominal strength of her engines. She is expected to make nine knots an hour, and her armament will be four eighteen-ton guns. The builders are the Messrs Palmer, of the Tyne.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

CAPE OTWAY.

July 15.—Cassina, from Adelaide to Sydney, passed at 4.30 p.m.

LAUNCESTON.

DEPARTURE.

July 11.—Seabird, for Brisbane.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVAL.

June 22.—Kate, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 22.—Charlotte Ann, for London.
June 29.—Princess Alice, 268, Kiddy, for Sydney: 330 sacks oats, 2944 sacks wheat, 160 sacks barley.

Wreck of the Brigantine Dispatch.—We learn by the *Timaru Herald* of June 17, that the brigantine Dispatch, 98 tons, was wrecked on the 12th instant, near Timaru, with the loss of her master, Captain Driver, who was warming some coffee for his crew, at the time engaged at the pump, when a tremendous sea struck the vessel, carrying the galley from its fastenings, and burying Captain Driver underneath. The brigantine, says the *Timaru Herald*, now lies a complete wreck, bow on to sea, her port side completely stove in, and the deck, excepting a small portion in the fore part of the vessel, carried away. The beach in the vicinity of the wreck presents a melancholy sight, as for some distance it is strewed with dead cattle and horses, spars, and fragments of wreck. The wreck was sold for £5. The mails were not recovered, but arrangements had been made with the purchaser to search for them.—*Southern Cross*, July 1.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE SURAT.

(From the Colombo Observer.)

The Surat left Galle on the morning of the 2nd June, and immediately encountered heavy weather outside the harbour, accompanied with rain. The second day was worse than the first. At times, in the height of the gale, the vessel appeared to be going only about three knots an hour. On Friday morning, the third day out, whilst the bulk of the passengers were at breakfast, all were aroused by a crash in the stern of the ship, and the immediate rush of water. On running to the head of the stairs leading to the lower saloon, we were all alarmed at seeing volumes of green water rushing in. Stewards were hurriedly dispatched for blankets, and officers sent off in search of carpenters and engineers. Meanwhile, the water rose rapidly, so that when the men were ready to begin operations they were waist deep. All this time the leak was not actually visible, being hidden by the stairs leading from the upper saloon, so that the last three or four steps had to be removed, as well as some planking. When this was done, a hole of about four feet long by six to eight inches in width was discernible. At first the efforts to block up the hole were unsuccessful. The ship being built of five-eighth inches iron, the interior edge of the hole was bent in and very jagged, making it difficult to work at. The boats of the ship were being quietly got ready. Considering that there was at one time a probability of all having to take to the boats, the whole of the people on board were singularly collected. As soon as the accident occurred, the steamer's head was put about for Galle, and, thanks to the wind and sea being in her favour, returned at the rate of twelve knots an hour. The cause of her return was more the condition of the screw than the fact of there being a serious leak, which, being very well stopped, was not of great consequence. All on board felt assured one blade of the screw had broken off and gone to the bottom, but no one could tell what other damage was done, so that it would have been hazardous in the extreme to have proceeded on the way against a heavy sea. This prudent course was amply justified, for on arrival at Galle it was found that the top of the screw was severely fractured, so that it was likely, against a head sea, the fracture being increased, the rest of the blades would have given way. The accident is supposed to have occurred in this way: of the four blades of the fan, one was screwed into the boss, the others were wrought in. The steamer labouring so much is considered to have so loosened the first-named blade that it became detached from its socket, and was on the point of going to the bottom, when the next blade revolving round hurled it with great force against the ship, thus causing the leak, and accounting also for the fracture of the boss. The Surat has now proved herself to be the most unfortunate, as she is among the most recently built, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet. The accident she met with in the Red Sea a few months ago cost her owners some £30,000, and the loss in the present instance must be very large. She left for Calcutta, to undergo the necessary repairs, on the 9th.

FEVER AT SEA.

(From the Port Louis Gazette, May 22.)

From a private letter, dated St. Helena, the 16th March, we learn that on the voyage of the Philips Van Marnix, from Mauritius, the captain, first and second officers, the whole crew, and the Dutch soldiers on board, were all attacked with fever. Two civil officers of the Dutch Government were also among the sufferers, and one of the crew died. When in latitude 34 10, longitude 27 36, the supply of quinine was exhausted; but when the Moorhels, from Mauritius, hove in view it was hoped that a fresh supply might be procured from that vessel, and the courage of the crew and passengers returned. Their disappointment, however, was very great when, at the very moment they were arranging to speak the Moorhels, its captain signalled as follows:—"Can you furnish me with some quinine, my crew are sick." Happily, in the afternoon of the same day the Philips Van Marnix spoke the steamer Norseman, from Port Elizabeth to England, and Captain Anderson, its commander, kindly supplied a sufficiency of the needful medicine. Captain Anderson, however, would not allow any direct communication between the vessels, and would not even receive payment for the quinine, "as if," says our correspondent, "we had the plague on board." Again, on the 9th of March the Kate Holmes, from Mauritius, was spoken, and the captain of that vessel reported his crew sick with fever. The Philips Van Marnix arrived at St. Helena on the 16th of March.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—July 18.

4 boxes pipes, Dixson and Sons
7 cases brandy, Young, Lark, and Bennett
1 case drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
10 cases tobacco, J. Powell
1 case cigars, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
2 cases flannels, H. Woolnough
1 case drugs, E. H. O'Neill
23 packages machinery, T. M'Arthur and Co.
2 cases apothecaries' ware, J. Lee and Co.
3681 oz. 6 dwts. 12 grs. gold, Oriental Bank
100 oz. gold, A. J. S. Bank
1 case tongues, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
83 tons potatoes, C. B. Bond
26 oz. 7 dwts. gold, Bank of Australasia
2 cases machinery, J. H. Blatchford.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 17.—George Thompson, from London; Lily, from Adelaide.
July 18.—Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town; City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney; Derwent (s.), from Launceston; Lucie, from Bordeaux.

TWOFOLD BAY.

ARRIVALS.

July 17.—Agnes Jessie, Tower Hill, Escort, Cantero, put in wind bound.

DEPARTURE.

July 18.—Rosebud, for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

July 17.—Christiana Thompson, from Melbourne; Lytton, from South Sea Islands.
July 18.—Diamantina (s.), from Maryborough.

DEPARTURE.

July 18.—Lady Bowen (s.), for Sydney.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

July 17.—Helen Macgregor (s.), from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
July 18.	8.30 a.m.	S.E	Fresh, and dull.
	Noon.	S. by E.	Ditto, and showery.
	5 p.m.	S.	Moderate, and ditto.
July 19.	8.30 a.m.	S.E.	Strong, and raining.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

Abstract of Quarterly Statements, furnished to the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates by the Official Assignees in Insolvency, showing the gross amount realised in all estates in which money has been received by them respectively, during the quarter ending 30th June, 1868; also, all moneys paid or retained by them in every such estate, and all moneys drawn from or deposited in the Treasury during that period.

Gross Amounts realised during the Quarter.—Mr. John Piper Mackenzie, £2326 7s 1d; Mr. Robert Hamilton Sempill, £3394 19s 10d; Mr. Frederick Thomas Humphery, £4855 18s 8d. Total, £10,577 5s 7d.

Amounts drawn from the Treasury.—Mackenzie, £2717 0s 7d; Sempill, £2243 1s 3d; Humphery, £6003 6s. Total, £10,963 7s 10d.

Auction Charges.—Mackenzie, £64 10s 2d; Sempill, £77 7s 9d; Humphery, £169 15s 9d. Total, £311 13s 8d.

Paid for Court Fees, Allowances to Insolvents, Rents, and other expenses.—Mackenzie, £533 1s 2d; Sempill, £455 8s 11d; Humphery, £304 3s 3d. Total, £1292 13s 3d.

Paid to Creditors.—Mackenzie, £1720 12s 9d; Sempill, £1940 11s 4d; Humphery, £5134 19s 3d. Total, £8805 3s 4d.

Paid for Law Costs.—Mackenzie, £350 14s 2d; Sempill, £113 3s 11d; Humphery, £178 0s 4d. Total, £641 18s 5d.

Paid for Assignees' Commission.—Mackenzie, £365 7s 6d; Sempill, £350 18s 9d; Humphery, £386 3s 3d. Total, £965 9s 6d.

Total Amounts retained or paid during the Quarter.—Mackenzie, £2943 5s 9d; Sempill, £2917 10s 8d; Humphery, £6173 1s 9d. Total, £12,033 18s 2d.

Total Amounts deposited in the Treasury.—Mackenzie, £2100, 1s 11d; Sempill, £2720 10s 5d; Humphery, £4686 2s 11d. Total, £9506 15s 3d.

The Statements, in detail, of the Official Assignees, are lodged in the Office of the Insolvency Department, and may be inspected by any person interested.

The Drought at Walgett.—We have been fifteen months (writes a correspondent of the *Western Post*) without a single shower, during which time we have been subjected to one of the most appalling droughts that have ever ravaged these parts; but now, thank heaven, our deliverance seems at hand, and a fervent feeling of gratitude and thankfulness pervades the entire community.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

July 18.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen	SE., strong. Fine			
Port Mackay	E. Fine			
Waverley	SE. Fine			
Nebo	Calm Fine			
Rockhampton	SE. Fine			
Hawkwood	Calm Fine			
Maryborough	Calm Fine			
Gayndah	NE. Fine			
Brisbane	SW. Fine	30·335		SW. Fine
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine			
Clermont	Calm. Fine			
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	NE. Fine			S. Cloudy
Grafton	W. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Glen Innes	W. Fine			NW. Fine
Armidale	W. Cloudy			W. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine			Calm Cloudy
Murrurundi	Calm. Cloudy			W. Cloudy
Singleton	Calm. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Maitland	Calm Cldy, lt rn			SW. Cloudy
Newcastle	S. Showery			ESE. Raining
Windsor	WSW Dull			ESE. Cold
Sydney	SW. Rainin			S. Showery
South Head	SE. Fine			S. by E. Raining
Wollongong	SW., strong. Fine			SW., strg. Cloudy
Kiama	S. Fine			S. Cloudy, cold
Bathurst	W. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Mudgee	SW. Cloudy, cold			Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Wellington	N. Fine, cold			Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			S. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine			ESE. Dull
Forbes	Calm. Fine, frosty			NW. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Sharp frost			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	SW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Hay	NW. Fine, frosty			Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Balranald	WSW. Fine			WSW. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wentworth	SE. Fine			S. Cloudy
Goulburn	W. Fine			S. Fine
Braidwood	SW. Fine			W. Fine
Araluen	ESE. Fine			ESE. Like storm
Queanbeyan	S. Fine			ESE. Clear
Cooma	SW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine			NW., strong. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Kiandra	W. Hard f			SSE. Freezing
Albury	NE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Port Stephens	SSE. Stormy			SSE. Raining
Bombala	Calm. Fine			E. Like snow
Eden	SW. Cloudy			SW. Showery.
Victoria.				
Melbourne	NE. Fine	30·614	38·	
Queenscliff	E. Fine	30·57	50·	
Cape Schank	E. Cloudy	30·25	52·	
Cape Otway	SE. Fine	30·522	48·	
Portland	E. Rain	30·690	52·	
S. Australia.				
Guichen bay	ESE., light. Fine	30·586	56·2	
Adelaide	E. by S., light. Fine	30·430	46·9	
M'Donnell Bay	E., light. Fine, cold			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41" S. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of: Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

July 17th, 1868. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·180	61·8	59	N.N.W.	0·7	14	9	0·00	5·0
P.M. 3	·004	68·6	37	W.S.W.	2·0	20	7		
" 9	·215	55·6	61	S.W.	1·3	16	3		3·0
Mean	30·100	62·0	52·3		1·3	16	6·3		4·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·144.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade: Maximum .... 70·7 | Sun—maximum .... 104·7
Minimum .... 54·3 | Grass—minimum .... 50·3

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 57·9.

Total rainfall from January 1st to July 18th—29·42 inches.
Annual average of the preceding nine years 50·99 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

July 18th, 1868. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Cloudy sky.	Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·404	45·0	81	W.	0·7	10	70·7	44·3	0·16
Grafton										
Newcastle	109	30·214	46·2	89	S.W.	4·0	9	72·0	45·8	0·13
South Head	267	30·117	49·5	78	S.E.	1·0	8	69·0	44·0	0·01
Kiandra	4640	25·642	25·0	70	W.	25·0	10	37·8	19·9	0·00
Deniliquin	410	30·135	37·0	91	S.W.	4·0		55·1	31·7	0·00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR JULY 20TH.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
Sun	h. m. 7.5	h. m. 5.7	Full Moon	5th
Moon	7.5 a.m.	5.25 p.m.	Last quarter	13th
Mercury	6.17 a.m.	4.39 p.m.	New Moon	20th
Venus	5 26 a.m.	4 56 p.m.	First quarter	26th
Mars	3.59 a.m.	1.50 p.m.		
Jupiter	11 10 p.m.	10 30 a.m.	Moon's age, 0.1 days.	
Saturn	1.7 p.m.	2 49 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 8h. 25m.; p.m., 8h 49m.
George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1868.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts Dr. Yeats read a very interesting paper giving an account of the rise and development of the system of public instruction in the Netherlands. In these days of great empires, the little powers seem eclipsed. It is the policy of the colossal and growing dominions that arrests public attention and forms the theme of discussion. But the originality of the quieter, less restless and acquisitive countries is not destroyed, and their institutions are not undeserving of note because they operate within a confined sphere. Dr. Yeats found much in the Dutch system of instruction that was worthy of the attention of Englishmen.

At a time when strenuous efforts are being made to construct a system of public education which shall be complete and adapted to our wants, it will always be a matter of interest to watch how other communities have solved the same practical problem. Not that a mere mechanical imitation of a system adopted elsewhere, however successfully, is any part of our duty; for the first thing we have to study is our own special requirements and conditions, which are sure to be different in some respects from those of other communities. But by studying the methods adopted elsewhere with their respective successes and failures, we may obtain an instructive insight into general principles and get suggestions that, *mutatis mutandis*, will be available for our own use.

The National system of the Netherlands did not have its origin in any legislative wisdom, or in any speculative theory. It began as so many good things have begun in England, in the voluntary efforts of religious zeal. A humble Baptist minister was the first, in 1784, to notice the lack of primary education, and to provide, by voluntary agency, a remedy. He set on foot an organisation that gradually spread over the whole country, and which laboured successfully to establish schools and improve the status and efficiency of the teachers.

It was not till the year 1806 that the Government took the subject in hand, and passed a law which remained in force for half a century. In 1857 it was revised, though the main principles remained the same. It was supplemented in 1863 by a fresh law, providing for middle-class instruction; and the completion of the system by arranging for a higher instruction is now under consideration. There has been, therefore, a gradual and progressive movement: first the unsystematic zeal of private effort, then a State organisation for primary education, then an improvement on that suggested by experience, then arrangements for carrying on education to a higher stage, and finally preparations for a still fuller curriculum.

The characteristics of the system as now developed are expressed in the five following principles:—First, that the care of public instruction forms one of the duties of Government; secondly, that that instruction should be based on the principles of Christianity, but that no dogmatic teaching is to be suffered in any of the public schools; thirdly, that public instruction is not to be compulsory, though the assumption is that it will be universal, and that provision will be made accordingly; fourthly, that individuals, sects, or corporations may establish schools in their own interests, subject to the provision of the general law; and, fifthly, that only persons of proved capacity and proficiency in the art of teaching are to be recognised as public instructors.

The system is neither wholly centralised, nor wholly local. The country is divided into communes, and every commune has its local Board. Each of them is obliged by law to have at least one school for the purpose of primary instruction. Where the inhabitants exceed the number of ten thousand, a school must have a two years' course, and be open for evening as well as for day pupils. The expenses are defrayed by the commune itself, except where it is really too poor to provide the funds, in which case it receives a gratuity from the province to which it belongs, or from the State. The local Board visits each school at least twice a year, co-operates in all matters with the master, and sends an annual report to the local magistrates and to the district inspector. The district inspectors are virtually a check upon, as well as a stimulus to both the masters and the local Boards, and they of course also furnish an annual report. Above them in turn are the provincial inspectors, who make their report to the Home Minister, which functionary is at the apex of the whole system.

The religious question does not seem practically to form a difficulty. The ministers of the different communions co-operate heartily with the Government. Religious instruction is given in the churches, and not in the schoolrooms, and the law requires it to be given weekly.

There are training schools for pupil teachers, and successive examinations, with corresponding certificates, and as vacancies for employment occur, they are distributed in accordance with the results of competitive examination. The subjects taught in the primary schools are reading, writing, arithmetic, the Dutch language, geography, history, natural history, form and vocal music.

In advance of the primary course, and between it and the middle instruction, there is an extended primary course. The middle schools are partly public and partly private, but the private schools are subject to inspection, and they are open to receive gratuities from the commune, the province, or the Government; but in that case they must be accessible to all classes, and to all sects. Some of these middle schools have a three-years' course, and some a five-years' course. They also include Commercial and Industrial Schools, Technical Schools, Agricultural Schools, and a Polytechnic School. Evening schools form a special feature of this system, particular pains being taken to give of an evening theoretical instruction to those who during the day are engaged in practical labour. The children of artisans, and those who aspire to follow a profession are thus provided with every facility for getting at the cheapest rate the sort of instruction they require, and in order that the classes may keep together and make progress, no pupil is admitted to them until after examination. The annual expenditure of the Government on education is about £30,000, of which about £3000 is furnished by the surplus of the school fees. The residue of cost has to be provided for out of the proceeds of taxation.

In England it frequently happens, as it does in Ireland, that the men who have the land have not the money. The predicament is somewhat characteristic of a certain class of landowners in this colony likewise. It would occur to most people that there was an easy remedy. Those who find themselves in possession of vast estates, and very little cash, are likely to get as little public sympathy as the man who has heaps of gold and yet hungers for bread, while bread is to be had for money. All that appears to be necessary is a chat over the fence with the adjoining proprietor to effect the sale of a portion of the broad acres by private negotiation, or if that will not do, a direction given to the nearest auctioneer to put the section up for public competition. The sale of a part would yield funds to improve and render productive the remainder. But what if the law raises an impediment to this transaction? In England it does so in the form of the restrictions of entail to a very great extent. And where these restrictions do not exist, others do which are on the side of social status and pride. The possession of land brings with it an insatiable desire to add acre to acre, and a repugnance as strong to give up a foot. Men who represent a family, and a pedigree, swell with pride against a suggestion to curtail their territory, though the rent roll diminishes year by year, and the steward's demands for repairs increase. It is this inability or this disinclination to exchange land for money, on the part of those who owned the largest tracts of country, that is most to blame for any difficulty the English farmer may have experienced in meeting the lightly taxed foreigner in the British markets when the unnatural protection of the Corn Laws was removed. It cannot be denied that some relief has been gained by the landlocked landowner in the facility with which money could be borrowed upon mortgage, but this relief has proved delusive in most cases, and has left vast and noble estates hopelessly encumbered. So hopelessly indebted became the territorial possessions of the great lords of Ireland, so incapable did their owners become of effecting any improvement suggested by the spirit of the times, and the necessities of the tenantry, that a special process of law was devised for the liberation both of the land and the lords thereof. In England, where things were not so bad, a different device was adopted. The financiers worked out the problem. They suggested that money might be lent by private companies and by Government to be employed in improvements, the debt being extinguished within a certain period, long or short, by the repayment of the principal with interest in annual instalments.

At the time this suggestion was first made in 1840, the husbandry of England was in a backward state, and suffering much by the inability of the landowners to make such improvements, and do such substantial repairs as were needed to allow the tenantry to develop the resources of their farms, and take advantage of the economical lights of the time. In vain the farmers appealed to the landlords for better farmsteads, for cottages, for roads, &c., and similarly vain was the landlord's appeal for higher rents. The one had no money to expend, the other could not yield an increased tale of bricks while the straw was withheld. It was Mr. Philip Pusey, one of the best friends the farmers of England ever had, who came to their help at this juncture by his Act "to enable the owners of settled estates to defray the expenses of draining the same by way of mortgage." The principle established by this measure was, that owners of settled estates might charge them for a certain number of years with the cost of durable improvements, though the owners creating the charge might not live to see the borrowed money repaid. In the process of public opinion it was found between 1840-4 that the great obstacle to good husbandry was a sodden undrained soil. The new principle suited the emergency admirably. The attention of the landed interest was drawn to the necessity of further facilitating the application of borrowed money to drainage and other durable land improvements and of charging the improved lands with the repayment. The company started under this Act finding their designs baffled by the perplexing claims of mortgagees, having interest in entailed estates, it was determined by another Act (3rd and 4th Victoria) to obtain for drainage loans, priority over existing mortgages, on the ground that as no loan for that purpose could be legally sanctioned, unless it could be satisfactorily shown that the return from the improvement would exceed in annual value the rent charge by which the cash would be repaid, the security of existing mortgages was enhanced and not diminished. It was at this point that Sir Robert Peel brought his shoulder to bear. He was a thorough farmer, and a devoted disciple to the drainage theories of Smith of Deanston, and Josiah Parkes. He considered it due to the agricultural interest that an advance of public money should be made for the drainage of land, "in order that the owners of settled estates might be the better able to meet any depressing effect which might follow the repeal of the Corn Laws." The Public Money Drainage Act, which was the result of this concession, had three special advantages—it removed the proceedings from the Master in Chancery to the Inclosure Commissioners, gave precedence to improvement charges over existing mortgages, and founded a system of drainage "which," according to one of the most accomplished drainage engineers of the day, "though open to some objections, has, on the whole, acted wholesomely and beneficially for the advancement of agriculture." Two millions of money was the first grant under this Act, the whole of which was rapidly absorbed. A second loan of two millions was afterwards granted. The actual amount of money leaned by the Inclosure Commissioners—for though the whole sum is bespoke it has not been all expended—was, at the close of 1866, £3,869,142.

There followed then a Private Money Drainage Act, together with the action of Public Companies; but we shall find another occasion for explaining the operation and the beneficial effect of the entire design of relief devised for the landowners, and, through them, for the honest yeomanry of England.

Designs for the New Town Hall.—For some time past there has been a large amount of interest felt throughout the city respecting the designs for the Town Hall which the Corporation proposes to build. About a week ago the committee appointed to consider and report upon the plans, decided to allow the public to inspect them, and arrangements were made for their exhibition in the premises adjoining the Council Chambers, Wynyard-square. The Mayor, however, has determined that they shall not be seen for the next three weeks. The publication of this announcement has occasioned much surprise; and the public curiosity was not lessened by being baulked just as it was on the point of being gratified. Definite recommendations have been arrived at, and the Mayor has advertised that the premiums are payable. What necessity is there, therefore, for keeping the plans from public view, the authors of them being willing that they shall be inspected? Various rumours have been in circulation to account for this secrecy—rumours not very creditable to some of the aldermen, and which may have their origin in truth or in the conjectures of disappointment. Enough, however, was stated at the last meeting of the Council to make it important that more publicity should be given. The public, having no opportunity of seeing the plans, will attach different degrees of importance to the remarks of aldermen on the subject, according as they may suppose them qualified to give an opinion. If it be true, as one of the aldermen said, that the dimensions of the banquet hall in the plan to which the first prize has been awarded, are—length 126 feet, width 48 feet 4 inches, height 12 feet 4 inches, the unfortunate persons whose revels are conducted under a squat roof such as that deserve our sincerest commiseration. Alderman Sutherland compared the design to a "second-rate store:" and this surely must be the "cellar" referred to by Alderman Macintosh. Then we are told that the entrance to the Town Hall and public offices is up a flight of from twenty to thirty steps; but we are not informed whether in the event of an excited political gathering taking place in the hall any apparatus is to be supplied for the purpose of checking the tumultuous break-neck rush which must otherwise take place at the close. We are not disposed to take exception to this or any other design, because—although the plans are well known, even to the smallest detail, to everybody interested—they are not yet fairly before the public. The ratepayers are already burdened by an enormous debt, and the projected Town Hall must make a demand of from £85,000 to £100,000 on their revenue. It remains to be seen whether they will quietly acquiesce in arrangements respecting which they are ignorant.

The Weather.—Since Saturday morning, the weather has been very cold and showery. For a few days previous to this it was exceedingly fine, and unusually warm for this season of the year; the change, therefore during the past two days has been felt all the more severely. The wind continued blowing strong from the south-east last night, and there was every indication of a continuance of wet weather.

"The Sailor on Shore."—The article bearing the above title, copied from "Good Words" into the *Herald* of the 17th instant, is by Mr. Richard Rowe, who, under the *nom de plume* of "Peter 'Possum," is well known in New South Wales by some literary productions, and as a contributor to the *Sydney Morning Herald* for many years past. We are glad to notice that Mr. Rowe has become a writer for so popular a periodical as "Good Words," and we feel assured his writings will prove a valuable acquisition to its pages.

Fatal Accident.—A young man named Henry Dale, whilst working at the new buildings in course of erection for St. Vincent's Hospital, on Friday evening, accidentally fell from some scaffolding to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet. He was picked up insensible, and conveyed to the Infirmary, where he died on the following morning. An inquest will be held at the Coroner's office, this morning.

Military and Civil Cricket Club Races.—The entries for these races, to be run at Randwick on Saturday next, will close at 4 p.m. at the Victoria Barracks this day.

Colonial-bred Shorthorn Bull.—We notice in the Melbourne *Age* that the pure shorthorn bull Grand Prince, got by Prince of the Purple, dam Grace Raglan, &c., has been sold by Messrs. Butchart and Dougherty, to Mr. William John Dangar, of Neotsfield, New South Wales. Grand Prince is a rich roan, was calved in July, 1865, and is conspicuous for his fine form, weight, and activity. When rising two years old he weighed 1673 lb. He was bred by Mr. Robert M'Dougall, of Essendon. The purchase-money was £400, being the highest figure ever obtained for a colonial-bred shorthorn.

People's Concert.—One of those excellent cheap entertainments with which the Sons of Temperance are wont to minister to the amusement of the working classes, was given in the Temperance Hall, on Saturday night. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the place was not so crowded as usual, but the audience was appreciative. Mr. William Wilkins, the secretary to the Council of Education, occupied the chair. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental pieces and recitations of the ordinary character, and the performers were the same persons who have so often figured to advantage on the same platform. Among the best things of the entertainment were the songs, duetts, &c., of Madame Reiloff, Mr. A. Fairfax, and Mr. G. F. Jackson. Sewell's recitations were also very good, and on the whole the entertainment was an enjoyable as any of its predecessors. Miss Horley efficiently performed the onerous duties of accompanyist.

Tramps on the Darling.—The *Dubbo Dispatch* Bourke correspondent writes—"The number of travellers now passing up and down the Darling is something alarming; and as rations are next to impossible to obtain, even for money, the hardships suffered by the wayfarers are very great. There is little or no work going on; and, as I have said before, men are almost insane to wander this way in search of employment. I advise them, once again, to remain in any service they may have rather than fall upon the uncertain existence of an Arab on the march."

The Late Attempt to Shoot Mr. Gray.—On Wednesday last (says the *Illawarra Mercury*) the police arrested a man named [illegible] Leonards, who has lately been working for Mr. [illegible] Gray, at Saddleback, as being implicated in the late attempt to shoot Mr. John Gray, of Loyal Valley. Two other men have also been arrested at or near Mr. [illegible] Eureka, but as they have not yet been examined before the magistrates we are unable to give the nature of the evidence against them. Several detectives have been engaged in the matter.

The [illegible].—The *Newcastle Chronicle* learns that these fishermen have not been so successful in their takes during the past fortnight, as they were towards the latter end of last month. There is a scarcity of almost every description of fish between Fullerton Cove and [illegible] at the present time. Prawns are, however, somewhat plentiful, and sell at a tolerably high price in Maitland.

His Excellency on the Victorian Border.—It appears (says a Melbourne journal) that the residents of Moama are actually permitting themselves to be influenced by a feeling of jealousy of the people of Echuca, in their proposed mode of reception of the Governor of New South Wales. A portion of their programme for the occasion is that his Excellency be conducted by the committee across the Moama Punt to the Victorian Railway terminus. The object is to prevent him from visiting the main portion of the town of Echuca. "This is," says the *Riverine Herald*, "a poor way of exhibiting an envious feeling of the latter place. There can be no doubt his Excellency will visit Echuca, and will be presented with an address by the Municipal Council, unless he absolutely objects to such a proceeding. However this may be, the Moama committee may rest satisfied that his Excellency will not permit himself to be made an instrument in their hands of snubbing the residents of the first town he will have to pass on his entrance to this colony. It is fair enough that they should have the management of their own programme, and that they should carry out their own pleasure in dealing with his Excellency on their own side of the river. But in attempting to dictate to him as to how and when he shall cross the Frontier, they are, unwittingly of course, offering him a direct and unpardonable insult; and they may rely upon it if such insolent interference is attempted it will be resented as it deserves."

Survey of the River Murray.—The *Riverine Herald* says that, as the Premier of New South Wales will shortly be in Melbourne, an excellent opportunity will be afforded of urging upon the Government of that colony, through him, the advisability of its co-operation in carrying out the proposed survey of the River Murray. The party engaged under that Government in taking the survey and levels of the Upper Murray from Albury to Moama, has now all but completed that work, and is at present encamped near the latter township. This party being in the field in perfect working order, with all necessary means and appliances, it is very desirable that its labours should be extended to the lower portions of the river. It is doubtful at present whether it is the intention of the New South Wales Government to recall the party, or permit it to pursue the work below the point to which it has been carried. It is to be hoped that the latter course will be adopted, and that, with the assistance of Victoria, the survey will be continued to the junction of the Darling. The Melbourne snagging steamer has just left Echuca for that portion of the river. Mr. Shelley, the superintendent of the clearing works, accompanies her. His instructions are to inspect the lower part of the river, in order to ascertain at what points it is most necessary the vessels should be set to work. We are not aware whether he has orders to recommence operations immediately or not. But we assume, from the fact of the removal of the boats, that the early clearing of the stream in portions above the Darling Junction is contemplated.

Murder of one Aboriginal by Another.—The Walgett correspondent of the *Western Post* reports, that at the Warina Police Court, on the 2nd instant, "Jack" (an aboriginal) was brought up, charged with having killed another darkie, named "Gideon Tommy." The apprehending constable briefly stated that "Gideon Tommy" had been killed, he believed by a spear wound, inflicted by the prisoner. The quarrel had taken place in the camp, and he was not prepared to produce any white man's evidence to support the case. The Bench made a few cursory remarks, and the blackfellow was discharged. This case suggests most unpleasant reflections, and is calculated to develope the worst features of the aboriginal character. We have only to glance at the present crime calendars to see how prone the native race are to commit murder. In this case no moral doubt exists in reference to the guilt of the discharged blackfellow. The murdered Tommy and Jack were at the black's camp, and, during a dispute about their gins, Tommy threw a boomerang at his countryman, who immediately retaliated by poising his spear, and flinging it with a deadly aim at his victim. The altercation was carried on in English, both blackfellows being intelligent and active fellows (so the other blacks describe); eventually Tommy sank under his wound. The resident medical practitioner of Brewarrina (Dr. Pears) held a post-mortem examination upon the body, and traced the wound to a vital part, thus proving that it caused death. Jack was thereupon arrested, and the examination now concluded before the Bench at Brewarrina proves that so long as he murders systematically he can murder with impunity.

A Child Lost for Two Days.—The *Macleay Herald* of the 13th instant, gives the following account of the loss of a child at Rawden Island:—On Tuesday, about midday, news was brought into town that a little girl, two years and a half old, the daughter of Mr. Peter Cavanagh, farmer, residing at Rawden Island on the Hastings River, was missed from her parents' residence, and it was supposed that she had strayed away into the bush, or had fallen into the river, or some of the large drains on his farm. As the news spread, the neighbours congregated, and a strict search was made throughout the farm, and the dragging of the river commenced, but no traces of the child could be found. Senior-constable Bennett and black tracker, Dundally, accompanied Mr. Bernard Cavanagh, to Rawden Island the same evening, and helped to keep up the search during the night and next day. It is said that between thirty and forty men were dragging the river on Wednesday, whilst nearly 200 men, women, and children were searching the island, but still no traces could be found of the missing little one. The sugar-cane and corn growing on the farm had all been strictly examined, but to no purpose, and it was the general opinion that the child had gone down to the river bank and had fallen in, or else had slipped into some of the large drains and was drowned and washed out by the tide; some of the drains on the farm are twelve feet wide, with some four to six feet of water in them at high tide. On Thursday morning, about 6 o'clock, Mr. Lewis Elliot, residing on the farm next to Mr. Cavanagh, went to the sty to feed his pigs, and whilst attending to them he heard a low cry proceeding from some Parramatta bushes, and he pushed into the weeds, and lo! there was the missing child; she was quite conscious and able to speak, and appeared to have suffered little from her exposure during the very cold nights she was lost. Mr. Elliot immediately wrapped the little strayer inside his coat, and hastened with her to her disconsolate parents, who received her with unbounded joy. It appears almost incredible how a child of her age could have crossed the plank over the drain dividing the farms—for the plank is only about six inches wide, by twelve feet long. The drain is about twelve feet deep, and had some four feet of water in it. There is another plank of the same description higher up, with some seven feet below it, but it is of the same width. During the two nights the child was missed the weather was unusually cold and frosty, and it is a matter of wonder how she existed during the length of time without warmth and food.

Antidote for Snake Bites.—Last week a person calling himself Albert Nicholson, showed us (*Dubbo Dispatch*) a small bottle of dark brown liquid, which he said was a sure antidote for snake bites. Upon questioning him further, he gave the following account of how he discovered it:—In 1858, while on the Big River, he noticed some aborigines boiling a plant, which they named "Coomba," but which is known in botany as polypodium filex mass (male fern). The proceeding appearing strange to Nicholson, he inquired their object in boiling it, and was informed that they wanted to poison their spears with the extract. In order to convince himself as to the poisonous nature of the plant, he inoculated a dog with some of the liquid, but it had no ill effect. He then imagined that the blacks had seen a snake using it to cure itself after having been bit by another reptile. He, to test its powers, as soon as he could got a brown snake and placed it in a barrel, and put a dog in with it, which it soon bit. He used the antidote and the dog lived. He then allowed the snake to bite another dog, and did not apply the extract; the consequence was that the animal died half an hour after having been bitten. Since then Nicholson has, on various occasions, applied the antidote successfully in cases where men have been bitten. The directions he gives are, "That one pound of the root should be steeped for a fortnight in brandy. The patient should be put to bed and covered well with blankets, until perspiration ensues. The remedy may be used externally when the bite is of recent infliction; but in very dangerous cases it is to be used inwardly as well." The roots of the fern from which this antidote is compounded weigh from 6 lbs. to 20 lbs.; its seeds represent a pine apple. It is found at Obley, on the Little River; at Coonabarabran, at the Goulburn River, in the Mudgee district, and in all ridgy country. The above is the story "as it was told to us;" it is needless to say that we do not vouch for the efficacy of the antidote. It is only fair, however, to state Nicholson seeks no reward, his object in making the discovery public being to place within the reach of every one the means of curing snake-bites.

Death by Drowning at Maitland.—The coroner held an inquest on Wednesday, at the house of John Elsom, carrier, near the Branxton station-house, on the body of Samuel Henry Elsom, a child about seven years old. It appeared that on the previous afternoon Mrs. Elsom sent the little boy with a can to fetch water from a stone quarry close by, as he and the other children were in the habit of doing. An elder sister saw him on the way, and soon after saw that he had fallen into the water, his feet only being visible. She called her mother, but on her arrival the child had disappeared. Assistance was procured, and the lifeless body was found and brought out by James Meighan, who went into the water, which was seven or eight feet deep. Attempts at restoration failed. The body was in the water about a quarter of an hour. The jury found that the child was "accidentally drowned in the water collected in a stone quarry near Branxton."—*Mercury.*

Madagascar.—We find the following in the *Port Louis Gazette* of the 21st of May:—"The Consul of Madagascar, Mr. Lemière, has received, through the Prime Minister of Antananarivo, the official announcement of the death of the late Queen, and the accession to the throne of her sister, Ranovalo Manjaka II., and is further informed that there will be no change in the relations between the two countries." The same journal remarks as follows:—"The old Queen Ranovalo, the mother of Radama II., is well known to have been one of the most cruel, immoral, and despotic of rulers, yet the new Queen seems to glory in taking her name. The new Queen is also known to be attached to idols and heathenism much more strongly than was the late Queen Rasoherina, and with a tenacity that is often manifested by elderly persons (she must be past fifty years of age) for the tenets in which they have been educated."

Breakfast.—Epps's Cocoa, invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation, is used as their habitual beverage by thousands who never before used cocoa. "Cocoa stands much higher than coffee or tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary for the sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring water or milk on the preparation [illegible] and Co., the Homoeopathic Chemists, generally called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa.—Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WAGGA WAGGA.

SATURDAY.

His Excellency and suite left at 7 this morning, for Brookong. They were most enthusiastically welcomed, and splendidly entertained. The Earl and Countess expressed in a warm and earnest manner their appreciation of the attention paid them and their admiration of our fine district and thriving town.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

The Ministerial policy is merely a loan to extend railways and liberalising Land legislation

Count Castlenau is gazetted Consul-General of France.

Californian news reports a slightly depressed flour market.

The weather is pleasant.

The Melbourne Hunt Club have gone to Northcote on a day's run.

Messrs. Overend and Robb are the successful tenderers for the Tasmanian railway.

ARRIVED.—City of Adelaide; the Avoca is off Cape Schank; the Lucie, French barque, arrived just as the underwriters had agreed to pay the insurance.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Storm King, schooner, from Richmond River.

SAILED.—Essie Black, barque; Sir William Wallace, ship; Frances Henty, ship; Ann and Maria, brig; Bella Vista, barque; Rangoon, barque, for Newcastle; Omeo (s.), for Maryborough.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

The complimentary dinner to Mr. Duffield, last night, was a great success; eighty of the principal citizens were present, the Chief Justice in the chair.

A skating club has been formed, to meet at the Exhibition Building.

A telegram from Macdonnell Bay states that the Penola was striking heavily at the Government moorings, and was obliged to slip her cable and proceed to sea.

Gerrard, a blood entire, and the Ace of Spades, go to Melbourne, per Aldinga, to join the Marybyrnong stud for the season.

The corn market is very quiet. Wheat 7s. to 7s. 3d.; flour, £19 to £20.

TELEGRAMS BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

(*From the South Australian Advertiser, July 11.*)

WE are favoured by Messrs. Elder, Smith, and Co. with the subjoined correspondence, which certainly places the P. and O. Company in a favourable light before the Australian colonies. It shows an anxiety on their part to serve the interests of the colonies which is deserving of all praise. It appears that the system on which telegrams have been forwarded from Galle to the Australias has hitherto been a very loose and unsatisfactory one. They have been forwarded by a private arrangement with the pursers of the vessels, the company exercising no control and accepting no responsibility for them. Thus everything was left to the good will and good faith of the pursers, who were responsible to no one for the safe custody or prompt delivery of the telegrams.

This is now to be altered. The company have thrown the duty upon their pursers, whose business it will be to take official charge of all telegrams entrusted to them for the telegraph at Galle. While no remuneration will be demanded either for the company or their officers for this service, it is nevertheless enjoined upon the pursers to have it well performed. Private and public telegrams are to be treated precisely alike. In the instructions sent to the company from the Post-office it is required that telegrams sent from the colonies for Galle should be sent open, so that the pursers may know that they really are telegrams, as they profess to be. This, we confess, is the only drawback to the utility of the new arrangement which we see. The value of a telegram is often in its secrecy, and this will be to some extent at least destroyed, by insisting on its being sent on board open. Surely some other means could be found to make it certain that what is sent as a telegram is what it professes to be, and not something else, without insisting on its being transmitted open. Telegrams sent as far as Galle and intended to be forwarded to Australia, otherwise than in the mails, are to be received only from the officers of the telegraph company, in covers showing that they are telegrams. It will be seen that our Government will have to make arrangements for the transfer of telegrams for this colony to the branch steamer at King George's Sound. We now subjoin the correspondence :—

"P. and O. Steam Navigation Company,
Office, 122, Leadenhall-street,
London, May 22, 1868.

"Messrs. Elder, Smith, and Co., Adelaide.

"Dear Sirs,—We beg to hand you herewith for information and guidance copy of a circular which has been issued to the pursers of the Company's steamers on the Australian line, relative to the receipt, conveyance, and delivery of Australian telegrams.

"It is of course understood that the Government and community of South Australia will make their own arrangements for the transfer of their telegrams at King George's Sound.

"We are, Sirs, &c.,
"A. N. BETHUNE,
For the Managing Directors."

"P. and O. Company, May 22, 1868.

"The Purser of the ——

"Sir,—The Secretary of State for the Colonies having drawn the attention of the company to the present unsatisfactory method of carrying telegrams in the steamers on the Australian line, which it is understood is done by the pursers in their anxiety to oblige, but without proper authority and responsibility, the managing directors, after communication with the Postmaster-General, have agreed that this duty shall be regularly undertaken by yourself and the other pursers of the Australian line, with a strict adherence to the terms laid down by the Postmaster-General, as per copy of letter enclosed.

"The managing directors have declined any remuneration either for the company or for their officers in respect of this service, but you will understand that they look upon it as a matter of importance that it should be well done.

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies has expressed his opinion that all telegrams, whether intended for private individuals or for the local Governments, should be treated alike on board the vessels in which they are carried.

"A special box for these telegrams will be provided for you by the company's agent at Sydney upon application.

"I am, &c.,
"T. SUTHERLAND,
"For the Managing Directors."

"General Post Office, May 18, 1868.

"Sir,—Having submitted to the Postmaster-General your letter of the 12th instant and its enclosures, I am directed to request that you will state to the directors of the P. and O. Company that, in his Grace's opinion, all telegrams—that is, messages intended to be sent from Galle by the electric telegraph put on board their packets in the Australian ports otherwise than in the mails—should be required to be sent open, so that the pursers, in whose charge it is proposed that they should be placed, may see that they are really telegrams as they profess to be. Telegrams in the opposite direction—that is, messages that have been sent as far as Galle by the electric telegraph, and are intended to be forwarded to Australia otherwise than in the mails, should of course be received by the pursers only from the officers of the Telegraph Company, and, if this is done, and if they are in covers showing that they are telegrams, the illegal transmission of letters may, it would seem, be prevented.

"I am, &c.,
"J. TILLEY.

"C. W. Howell, Esq."

STUD RAMS.—Mr. N. P. Bayly (observes the *Dubbo Dispatch*) has just started for the Murrumbidgee 760 young rams for sale. They are in excellent condition, and for their age (nine months) are large and well proportioned. Last week the same breeder (whose wool, by the way, fetched 3s. 11½d. at the May sales) sold 200 young rams to Messrs. M'Kinnon and Neil, of the Murrumbidgee, for £700. Our friends are crying out that the Scab Act will not allow them to improve their flocks by introducing sheep from Victoria. Now, if they really desire to improve, the Scab Act need not deter them from doing so; for while Mr. Bayly continues to sell such rams as those sent to Murrumbidgee on Saturday week, the wool-growers of the south need not sigh to become possessed of the animals on the "other side of the Murray." A person who saw the rams previous to leaving Havilah, informs us that he never witnessed in the colony such a fine even lot.

METEOR.—The *Illawarra Mercury* states that on Wednesday evening, during the brief twilight which intervenes between sundown and nightfall, a meteor of unusual brilliancy was observed travelling slowly from north-east to south-west. The meteor remained visible for several seconds, and from the unusual light in which it appeared, became an object of singular beauty. The sky at the time was perfectly clear, and of a very pale green colour, and the meteor, which was something in shape like the flame of a candle, as it passed through space, presented an appearance of singular beauty, its bright silvery appearance forming a beautiful contrast to the pale green sky through which it traversed.

THE ALFRED MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

[COMMUNICATED.]

As far as the erection of a handsome, extensive, and well-designed building is concerned, any one of a dozen sites may answer our purpose. Provided always that we have ample funds and a clever, sensible architect, public taste will not be offended in these respects. But if we desire a worthy edifice worthily placed, our choice becomes limited indeed. And it will scarcely be denied, that, apart from the question of extent, the site of the Infirmary is everything that can be desired. Standing on the highest ground in the best quarter of Sydney, at the meeting of several great thoroughfares, and between two public parks; surrounded by our most important buildings, and close to the head-quarters of law and politics, the Memorial Hospital would certainly occupy a conspicuous and commanding position; not inferior to any that could be selected had we an unlimited choice, superior to the "Moore Park" or any other actually in question. It would, moreover, be quite safe from the encroachment of any new buildings, and would start with the "Nightingale Wing" as a highly ornamental adjunct.

The question of utility is more difficult and more complicated than that of taste, and we do not wonder that opinions differ widely in this regard. But if our list of requirements is a fair one—and we have honestly striven to include all essentials—we believe that the balance of argument will be in favour of Macquarie-street as the spot where those requirements, *taken in the aggregate*, can be best satisfied. The situation is delightfully airy, open to the breeze both from sea and land, while the rapid fall of the ground renders effective drainage an easy task. Perfect ventilation is in great measure a question of architecture; that of the present Infirmary building is imperfect, simply from the limited number and small size of the windows. But the subject is now so well understood that there is no fear of this error being repeated in the Memorial Hospital, whatever may be the site fixed on. We may observe, however, that there seems to be a mistaken impression abroad as to the climate of Sydney considered in reference to internal space: as though, owing to its mildness, more than the normal allowance of 2000 cubic feet of air per bed would be necessary. The fact is lost sight of, that in this genial atmosphere there are few days—we had almost said hours—in the year, when the finest and most thorough-going ventilation cannot be admitted. Moreover, in this climate spacious verandahs afford a large supplementary space, available on most days for the relief of the wards, and for promoting the health and cheerfulness of patients not absolutely bed-ridden. And where—we may ask in passing—can verandahs be made to command a livelier and more pleasing prospect than on the site of the Infirmary; lying between Hyde Park and the Domain, and affording a view of the gayest and most animated scenes? A fear has been expressed lest the sound of the artillery at a review should injure the sick. We have heard of no such casualties hitherto, and, as in any case *some* hospital buildings will remain in Macquarie-street, we have no doubt due care will be taken by the authorities to keep the guns at a safe distance should any grounds appear for apprehending danger. For the present, we will content ourselves with remarking, that in so favoured a situation the patients are far more likely to get benefit from what they see than injury from what they hear.

We shall say little as to the completeness, in a sanitary and technical sense, of the contemplated structure. A building suited to the philanthropic science of the present day can doubtless be reared as well elsewhere as in Macquarie-street, if there be no difficulty as to expense. To this momentous *if* we shall have to refer hereafter. But the question as to nurses and visiting sisters is entitled to serious attention. We have the Nightingale wing already on the ground, affording just the accommodation we require for a female hospital staff on a large scale. If the "Alfred Memorial Hospital" is indeed to be our leading and model institution, ought it not to stand within easy reach of that gentle ministry for which we have made such perfect provision. To us it appears that a second Nightingale wing would be wanton extravagance, and a site remote from the first a grave solecism in taste and judgment.

As regards the patients, other sites doubtless are, or in a few years will be, equally central with Macquarie-street. But as regards medical attendance, the case is far otherwise; and we cannot agree with those who think nothing of placing an extra mile or so between the intended hospital and the residences of our leading medical men. Services gratuitously given should be made as easy as possible to the givers. As for the proposal to pay the whole medical staff of a first-rate hospital it is hardly worth combating. We cannot afford it, and it would be a measure of very doubtful wisdom if we could.

A good deal has been said as to the importance of a spacious pleasure-ground for convalescent patients, and of the superior advantages of Moore Park in this respect. We have no wish to blink the difficulty, if there is one. But we would observe, in the first place, that the site of the Infirmary is far more spacious than is generally supposed. It is little less than 120 yards square, comprising an area of two acres and three-quarters. If the present west front were pulled down, and a new building worthy to form our "Memorial Hospital" were erected twenty feet nearer to the street, we might provide better accommodation for twice the number of patients now contained in the western range, as well as a central block of spacious and well-planned offices, and still have at least an acre and a half towards the Domain, to be laid out in a garden for exercise and recreation. And this space, enlivened as it might be by a view of the Domain through a light ornamental fence, and supplemented by ample verandahs, would, we believe, be fully sufficient. It is easy to talk of five-and-twenty acres of pleasure ground, but how is it to be laid out and kept up? We must bear in mind that a convalescent hospital is a comparatively cheap affair, and that for economical as well as sanitary purposes, we must ere long provide for our convalescents on some large farm in the country. This will greatly increase our available space for severe cases, and at the same time reduce the number of those patients who will seek exercise and recreation in the hospital garden.

We have lastly to deal with the great question of cost, both present and future. As regards immediate outlay let us look at our means. The Memorial Fund will probably not much exceed £20,000, exclusive of the English contributions. This is a handsome sum, but expended on a new site and on a building which is to be complete in itself, will produce no grand result; nothing to answer our wishes and our ambition. The Government, we believe, were already contemplating a not much smaller outlay on the western face of the Infirmary when Prince Alfred appeared among us. But let the national subscription be augmented by a Government grant of what was in any case likely to be expended at the Infirmary; let the united fund be laid out in Macquarie-street; and we shall have a Memorial Hospital truly worthy of the name; a stately front, complete in all hospital appliances, backed up by the south and Nightingale wings, with a moderate sized but delightful pleasure ground embraced by these buildings. When we look at the question of future outlay, the advantage is still more obvious. We shall have one complete institution to maintain instead of two imperfect ones; we shall be able to afford the single expenditure, when with the twofold burthen we should be

"Bound in shallows and in miseries."

We have not Fortunatus's purse. We have many expensive public institutions to support already; we know of others which we must soon establish. With all our ignorance, we have not yet a Public Library; with all our crime, we have not yet a Reformatory for youthful convicts. We cannot afford a merely fanciful outlay; we cannot keep a white elephant. Let us make up our minds not to deviate from the original scheme of the "Alfred Memorial Hospital," and we shall gain at once in ornament, in utility, and in permanent economy.

We do not pretend to put forward these arguments as either exhaustive or conclusive. We have merely sought to contribute our *quota* towards the solution of a very pressing question. But we wish above all things to urge on our readers the importance of a speedy decision. The site once finally resolved on, preparations for the work may be commenced while the public interest in its success is yet fresh and warm. There will still be plenty for the active to do, plenty for the ingenious to devise and suggest.

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P.S.—In the former part of this communication, *hard*-working was twice printed instead of *hand*-working men. This would scarcely be worth notice, did not the latter compound imply a useful distinction, overlooked in ordinary parlance.

PARLIAMENTARY HANDBOOK.

UNDER the title "New South Wales Parliamentary Handbook," a work has been compiled and edited by Mr. R. O'Connor, Clerk of Parliaments, which will be found very useful in connection with the business of legislation in this colony. It is in fact an encyclopædia, embracing the Acts and Regulations and Orders which are binding upon the representative of the Queen, and govern the proceedings of hon. members in the exercise of their parliamentary functions.

In the production of this volume the compiler has performed his task in a very efficient manner, and his labours will be appreciated by Parliamentarians, who have often felt the want of some work of easy reference shewing at the same time the rules and orders of both Houses and the clauses of our Constitution Act which are still in force and those which have been repealed. Such a work does not give scope for the display of literary acquirements, but this volume may have an important educational influence in quarters where it is much needed. A considerable time after the Act was passed repealing the Two-thirds Clauses, a candidate for Legislative honours addressing a large meeting of "free and independent" electors, obtained much applause when he assured his hearers that, if returned, he would do all in his power to abolish that obnoxious part of our Constitution which required these unusual majorities! According to the theory of our political charter, and the accessibility of our Parliament, this book should have an interest beyond the circle of hon. members who at present occupy what in a Hibernian way have been called "seats on the floor of the House." It contains, first, the Standing and Sessional Orders of both branches of the Legislature. These orders relate to the general conduct of the business of our Parliament—the initiation of motions, and the way in which they are dealt with; Questions; Select Committees; Messages from the Governor; Addresses; Communications between the two Houses, as by joint committees, conferences, and free conferences. There are the regulations, too, which relate to petitions. These convey information, a regard to which would often save much trouble and annoyance to petitioners who, though they promise to "ever pray," only pray in vain, because in their petitions they ask for forbidden things, or violate old established rules. Then there are the laws relating to the dealings with public and private bills—the admission of strangers—the suspension of orders, and contempts. Under the last-mentioned subdivision there is a clause which seems to have been almost entirely overlooked. It is to the effect that any member absenting himself during a session, for more than fourteen days, without the express leave of the House, shall be held guilty of contempt. The practice of most absentees would almost warrant the inference that the reverse was the law. A "call of the House" has often brought to the post of duty hon. members who had not for many previous months darkened the door of the Legislative Chamber and whose long-continued absence though it had been the subject of occasional observation had caused neither regret nor censure. In one or two cases absence has been a positive relief. It would be a matter of regret if the rule were so strictly construed as to bring to the House unnecessarily men who visit it for the same purpose that Demosthenes is said to have sought the sandy margin of the sea but who are never able to get beyond the pebbles.

That part of the sessional orders which relates to formal motions and orders of the day will explain fully a comparatively new practice which was adopted as a wise expedient to save time and expense, and prevent the unnecessarily crowding of the business paper. Formerly, motions about which there was no probability of difference of opinion were reprinted in the votes and proceedings from day to day to day, and from week to week, simply because they could only be dealt with in rotation, and the motions before them in the order of precedence, occupied the time of the House. Now Mr. Speaker calls over the motions before the business of the day is taken in its usual order for discussion, and those motions and orders to which there is no objection may be disposed of at once before the debatable matters involved in the other resolutions are entered upon. In this way, sometimes six or seven motions are dealt with in as many minutes.

The rule given in the Standing Orders of the Council in regard to the "previous question" is less liable to misunderstanding than the way in which this motion is put in the Assembly, where there is almost always a confusion of ideas when the "previous question" is moved. At least fifty per cent. of the members who express their intention in regard to such a motion say exactly the opposite of what they intend to do. The "previous question" is moved when it is desired to set a motion aside, and not to entertain it at the particular time when it is brought forward. It consists of a form of words—"that this question be *now* put." Those who vote for the "previous question" or in favour of the words "that this question be *now* put" vote of course for the putting of the question. But, disregarding the form of words, and looking at the *object* of the "previous question," which is virtually to postpone an inconvenient or inopportune question, 10 members of every 20 who desire to take this course express their intention to vote in favour of the "previous question" when they really mean to accomplish their object and vote against it, so that the question should not be then put. In the standing order of the Legislative Council the form of words is, "Shall the question be now entertained?"—which conveys the whole meaning of the "previous question."

After these orders come the Governor's commission and the Governor's instructions, specifying his powers and duties, and a despatch in the nature of an instruction relating to divorce and matrimonial causes. This despatch was transmitted, with a copy of the Act to amend the law relating to divorce and matrimonial causes in England. It pointed to the advantages of uniformity of legislation in regard to this subject with which it came within the scope of the Legislature of this colony to deal. It also explained more fully the construction to be put upon Governor's Instructions regarding the same matter. The provisions in the various Constitution Acts for the allowance and disallowance of bills preserved in force by the Constitution Act, are also collated. Then follow the Enrolment of Acts Act; the Acts Shortening Act, and the Acts Shortening Act Amendment Act. The Message with the Constitution Act; the Proclamation with the Constitution Act; the Act authorising assent to the Constitution Act, and the Constitution Act itself are also given in full. Those clauses and portions of clauses which have been repealed, and in regard to which other provisions have been made in the Electoral Act of 1858 are underlined, and to prevent the possibility of mistake footnotes are also inserted. Then follows the Act giving power to repeal and alter the provisions of the Constitution Act in regard to the majority of two-thirds at that time required to modify or change the system of representation. The next in order is the Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Act repealing schedule C of the Constitution Act, and providing that no stipend or allowance whatever should be paid after the passing of the Act to any minister of religion not then in receipt of such stipend or allowance, but continuing the existing stipends and not interfering with chaplains of prisons. The next is the Electoral Act, which was rendered possible by the passing of the Constitution Act Amendment Bill, and which is also given with notes, showing the alterations which have taken place since its passing owing to the erection of Queensland into a separate colony in 1859. The record is made complete by the addition of the proclamation of letters patent erecting the colony of Queensland, and the Letters Patent themselves; also, the further addition of an Imperial Act known as the South Australian Territories Extension Act, passed in 1851, annexing to South Australia a portion of New South Wales, removing certain doubts respecting the authority of the Legislature of Queensland, and for other purposes; and finally there is the Act authorising the employment of the police to collect the electoral roll.

This valuable book, which contains 230 pages, has been printed at the Government Press, and is in a more portable form than that in which Government documents are usually obtained. He must have been a bold man who first suggested a departure from the time-honoured foolscap! The innovation began with the "Report of the Capital Punishment Committee," and the "Report on the Common School System of the United States and Canada," published a few months ago in two very nicely printed volumes of convenient size. The experiment was so successful that what was the exception will perhaps now become the rule. Demy octavo will be preferred for works like the Parliamentary Handbook, although foolscap may be considered, and probably is, more appropriate and becoming for the Votes and Proceedings.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

RANDWICK.—The usual fortnightly meeting was held July 14. Present—The Mayor (Mr. S. H. Pearce), Aldermen G. Moon, Denning, J. Pearce, and Dutruc. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, when the Mayor took exception to that portion which referred to the answer of the Minister to the deputation respecting the road to Waverley. The report on that subject was as follows,—The Mayor reported that the deputation appointed at last meeting had, with the deputation from Waverley, waited upon the Minister for Lands with reference to the opening up of the road from Bourke-street, Waverley, to Market-street, Randwick, that the maps produced from the Surveyor-General's office clearly showed the road referred to. The Minister then stated that if the road already existed he could not interfere in the matter. The minutes were then corrected and confirmed, and signed by the Mayor. The fortnightly pay sheet, amounting to £29 3s. 1d., was passed. Pursuant to notice it was moved by Alderman Denning, and seconded by Alderman Dutruc,—"That the sum of £6 be voted for ballasting and gravelling a portion of the continuation of Albert-street." The clerk having reported that he had only just received from the solicitor the list of parties against whom he had obtained judgment, and could not, therefore, lay it before the Council as ordered, it was moved by Alderman J. Pearce, and seconded by Alderman Denning,—"That this Council adjourn for a week in order that the solicitor's statement might be compared with the list." The Council then adjourned.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock, Fat Cattle, and Sheep.

J. O. BRADLY.—At the Argyle Bond, at 11 o'clock, Ale.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At 9, Dixon-street, at 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, Fowls, &c.; at his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Spring-cart, Furniture, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

F. E. BISHWORTH.—On the Premises, Turner-street, Redfern, at 12 o'clock Cottage and Land.

CITY AUCTIONEER.—On the Premises, Domain, at 11 o'clock, Lease of Gentlemen's Baths.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Galvanized Iron, Basils, &c.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddles, &c.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Dwelling Houses and Land, in Hill-street, Sheriff's Gardens; The Hibernian Tavern, and Land, in Bullanaming-street, Redfern; Villa Residence and Ground, known as "Mount Vernon," Randwick Heights; Land, at Surry Hills, Little Coogee, St. Leonard's, Liverpool, Castlereagh, Manning River, and Kingston, Newtown.

BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, &c., &c.

J. B. NORTH AND CO.—At the Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Pictures, Plate, and Sundries.

J. MEADOWCROFT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Billiard Table, Glass Cases, Chaff-Cutter, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

J. B. LAVERACK.—At Black Swan Inn, at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Furniture, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Crockery, Glassware, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Paintings, Engravings, China, Glass, Mangles, and Sundries.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Goulburn Herald* of Saturday observes:—"A renewed effort is being made in Sydney to found an Agricultural Society which shall be worthy of the metropolis, and shall extend its influence and its organisation into the provinces. Previous attempts in this direction have not been very successful; but there is reason to hope that the time has come when a society of this character may find material to support itself and opportunities of general usefulness. Owing to the natural difficulties of communication between the various districts of this colony, and the distance of the metropolis from the principal agricultural and pastoral localities, there has not hitherto existed a field sufficiently extended for the operations of a metropolitan society. It has not been possible to enlist the active co-operation of residents in the interior, nor to bring the central society into union with the various local societies which have been formed in different parts of the country. It is hoped now, however, that the extension of the railways, by overcoming the difficulties of communication, and thus bringing the interior practically closer to the metropolis, may enable the metropolitan society to effect these objects, and hence lead to the permanent success of an institution which shall with justice claim the title of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales."

SUPPOSED CAVERNS AT CUDGEGONG.—The correspondent of the *Western Post* writes:—"Most of our readers are aware that in the neighbourhood of Cudgegong are several very fine caves, but the existence of large subterraneous caverns seems extremely probable. At the hill in rear of Mr. Wilkins's house is a large bed of limestone, and through the face of one of these blocks lying on the surface is a hole, apparently waterworn, of about six inches diameter. Upon dropping a stone down this hole it may be heard for some seconds striking against the sides of rock on its passage with so hollow a sound as to convince any one who tries the experiment that a very large cavern exists almost immediately below the surface, and at a very great depth. Mr. Wilkins has used this place for some years as a receptacle for rubbish, and some hundreds of tons have been shot down the hole. It is his intention shortly to attempt to blast the rock, with a view of finding out the extent of this subterraneous cavity. We may here remark that a very fine bed of slate has been found near this spot, easily split, and of particularly fine grain, not only useful for roofing purposes, but also for ordinary writing slates. The slate has been inspected by a Sydney firm, and it is probable that very shortly a few loads will be dispatched for Sydney."

FIRE AT GOULBURN.—About half-past 10 o'clock (says the *Herald*) on Wednesday night, it was observed that a shed on the railway line near Cole and Mulwarree streets was on fire. The fire-bell was rung and the engines taken to the spot; but the flames had obtained too great a hold of the shed, which was entirely composed of bark, and no water could be got. The shed was, therefore, altogether consumed. It belonged to Mr. Faviell, railway contractor, and contained a quantity of hay and some tools. Most of the latter were saved. Nothing is known as to how the fire originated.

The total revenue for the year ended March 31, 1868, was £69,600,218 sterling. Of this sum £22,050,000 was derived from the Customs, £20,162,000 from the Excise, £9,541,000 from Stamps, £3,509,000 from land and assessed taxes, £6,177,000 from the property tax, £4,630,000 from the Post Office, and £345,000 from Crown lands, the miscellaneous receipts amounting to £2,586,218. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to £71,236,241, £26,571,750 of which was for interest and management of the Permanent Debt, for terminable annuities, interest of Exchequer bonds, Exchequer bills, and bank advances for deficiency, £1,893,898 for charges on the Consolidated Fund (the largest item of which was £672,559 for the Courts of Justice), and £42,776,593 for supply services, £15,418,581 of which was required for the army, £11,168,949 for the navy, £8,491,314 for miscellaneous civil services, and £2,000,000 for the Abyssinian expedition.

Last Autumn George Francis Train attended the Jockey Club races at Jerome Park (N.Y.) and betted very freely, but always, as it happened, on the losing horse. The last day, having wagered heavily on the favourite, he again lost, and supremely disgusted, took out his pocket-book while on the members' stand and sang out, "I'll bet five to one I'm the biggest fool in the city or county of New York." After repeating the challenge several times, a man standing in the course immediately below looked up, and, with his portemonnaie in his hand, said "Halloo, stranger, I'll take that bet, provided your name ain't George Francis Train."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	41	10	0
Gin	101	14	5
Whisky	20	10	0
Rum	56	0	0
Wine	29	17	0
Tobacco and snuff	111	10	6
Tea	161	5	0
Rice	70	0	0
Opium	27	17	6
Pilotage	16	14	8
Dues	1	0	0
Ad valorem	36	18	5
Total	£674	17	6

The half-yearly meeting of the Exchange Company will be held at noon on Monday.

We have Melbourne papers to the 16th instant. Thursday's *Argus* reports:—

It is seldom, even in these dull times, that a day of so little animation in the import markets has to be reported. It is possible that the meeting of the Constitutional Association in the afternoon may have interfered with business; but whether the cause was special or normal, there is no doubt as to the dullness which prevailed. In breadstuffs we heard of no transactions, and therefore, our quotation of £20 10s for colonial flour remains unaltered. The sales, in fact, were of the pettiest trade kinds. Of New Zealand oats, however, we heard of the sale of 2000 bushels at 3s 9d, and of a considerable parcel of New Zealand barley at 5s 6d. In kerosene there was some business done. We are informed of 10,000 cases having changed hands (brands unnamed), of which 5000 were for Sydney and the other moiety for the local market—the latter to be held for a better price than that now obtainable. We also heard that is 11½d had been refused for Downer's. Inquiries were somewhat freely made for first-class tens tobacco; and sales of half-pounds, of good quality, were made at 1s. A line of medium congou teas, in half-chests, changed hands at 1s 6d, and fine teas were in rather better favour and inquiry, though no sales were reported. Of sugars, there were sales of light crystals slightly damaged, privately, at £38 5s. The hop market was very quiet; there is very little stock of good English kinds in the market, and for these varieties good prices are readily obtained. Tasmanian hops are in ready sale, at from 2s 3d to 2s 6d, according to quality, but the quantity on hand, also, is limited. Sales of outside brands of galvanized iron came under our notice at £29 per ton. We called attention yesterday to Fallon's excellent colonial wines, and to-day there was a large inquiry for them, and numerous sales at from 10s 6d per gallon for reisling and aucarot, to 12s 6d per gallon for verdelho and burgundy. These purchases were for shipment as well as for local consumption.

Our files from Launceston are to the 14th instant. Of the market the *Examiner* says:—

We have nothing of importance to note in the markets, business remaining very quiet, and prices nominal. Flour, £18; wheat, 7s 6d; oats, 2s 10d; Tasmanian oatmeal, £22 to £24; hay, £3 15s to £4; potatoes, £2 10s without bags, £3 bags in.

From Adelaide we have papers to the 13th instant. The *Register* of the 10th states:—

Week after week passes by, and still there is no business doing in wheat and flour. Large holders of wheat are as yet confident of a rise, but several farmers' lots have been offering lately, and have been taken at a further reduction in price. There are no export orders, and only one miller is buying, so whatever he offers has to be taken, if sales are pressed. The market is in a very sensitive state. Any demand would at once cause prices to rise; but in the meantime, in the absence of large sales, extreme dullness prevails. Flour: We quote the value as about £19 10s to £20 10s per ton for wholesale parcels. Wheat: Sales of farmers' and small dealers' lots have been effected at 7s 6d to 7s 8d per bushel; but it is doubtful whether the former quotation could be obtained to-day. Bran keeps as before quoted, viz., about 1s 6d per bushel. General merchandise: The past week in the import market has been one of unusual quietness; all the wholesale houses complain of the limited amount of business transacted. We were in hopes that upon the arrival of the mail a better tone would have manifested itself in some articles; but at present there is no improvement to note.

Mauritius papers to May 19 are to hand. The *Gazette* of that date has the following remarks on the season's sugar crop:—

Until within these last few days we have had constant heavy rains and violent breezes, which cannot be said to have been beneficial to the plantations. On the estates in the lower parts, however, expectation will be more than realised, and with the fine warm weather we are now enjoying, the canes in all directions have a very promising appearance. Yet we do not feel authorised to make any change in our former estimation of 135,000 tons. The fine plantations that were unusually forward have in some parts been so injured by the hurricane as to be past recovery, and, we repeat, the reduction we made in the quantity of the coming crop will not be regained by the late heavy rains, which in the interior have been more abundant than was wished for. But 135,000 tons of sugar is a fair average production for a colony that has never produced more than 158,000 tons, and has only produced 110,000 tons for the crop now about to be closed. There is also this fact which is cheering—two or three years ago there was a fear that disease, the pou blanc and the borer, would render cane cultivation too hazardous, and that the soil required to be renewed by some other plant, and that the cane planted should be introduced from abroad if the colony was to continue to produce sugar. The favourable season just passed has satisfied us that rain, combined with intelligent cultivation, is alone required to cause these enemies to agriculture to disappear.

Messrs. Ireland, Fraser, and Co.'s circular of the 18th May, contains the following:—

The cessation of the mail service between this and Galle is felt to be a severe check to our mercantile relations with India and Australia, as it leaves us dependent upon sailing vessels for our communication, and it is hoped that early measures will be adopted, with the view of remedying the very prejudicial delay which now takes place in the transmission of advices. Since our last circular was written, until within the last few days, the weather has been almost uninterruptedly wet; but having been succeeded by warm sunshiny days the plantations cannot have failed to benefit by it, and our planters continue to look forward to a good crop, which may be roughly estimated at from 130,000 to 140,000 tons. Sugar-making will possibly commence on a few estates in June, and by the end of July or the beginning of August it will be general throughout the island. Our total exports of last crop, up to the 15th instant, aggregated 103,697 tons, shipped as follows:—To Europe, 45,665 tons; to Bombay, 23,958 tons; to Australia and New Zealand, 30,832 tons; to the Cape and other quarters, 3242 tons, and we calculate that about 5000 tons still remain for shipment. As usual at this period of the season, when the greater part of our crop has been exported, there is comparatively little business doing in shipments, and only 11 vessels are loading, viz., 4 for Europe, 6 for the Australian ports, and 1 for Bombay. Our sugar market is very firm, but few transactions have taken place for some time past in grey refining descriptions, of which such a small quantity remains in first hands that we doubt whether a cargo of average quality could now be secured. Yellow and white crystallised have become scarce, and indeed the former are almost unobtainable in any quantity. We quote these descriptions as follows:—(Per 100 lbs. French.)—Finest white crystals, 7 dollars to 7 dollars 25 cents; good and middling ditto, 6 dollars 75 cents to 7 dollars; crystallised yellow, 6 dollars 50 cents to 6 dollars 75 cents; finest yellow counter, 6 dollars 25 cents to 6 dollars 50 cents; good ditto, 6 dollars to 6 dollars 50 cents; middling ditto, 5 dollars 50 cents to 6 dollars; finest yellow vacuum syrup, 6 dollars to 6 dollars 25 cents; ditto ditto syrup, 5 dollars 25 cents to 5 dollars 50 cents; good ditto, 5 dollars to 5 dollars 25 cents; ditto brown (scarce), 4 dollars 75 cents to 5 dollars; middling ditto, 4 dollars 50 cents to 4 dollars 75 cents; low ditto, 4 dollars to 4 dollars 50 cents. Taking freight to the Australian colonies at 45s per ton, and exchange at 5 per cent. discount, we estimate the cost of a good yellow counter sugar at 29s per cwt., free on board, exclusive of insurance. The clearances to the Australian colonies and New Zealand during the month ending 15th March were the Oberlin, Heather Bell, Edith Smith, and Glen Isla, for Melbourne; the Talca, for Melbourne or Sydney; the Macedon and Ziska, for Sydney; the Elizabeth, for Adelaide; and the Victory for Launceston; carrying together 2353 tons, while at the 15th May last year they were 3065 tons. Our exports to the Australian colonies and New Zealand, since this season opened on the 1st July up to the 15th instant, aggregate 32,832 tons against 42,387 tons on the corresponding date of last year. There have been no clearances since the 15th instant, but the following vessels are now loading or about to load, viz.:—Paul Riquet, 438 tons, and Formosa, 380 tons, for Melbourne; Countess of Seafield, 432 tons, and Sarah Anderson, 589 tons, for Melbourne or Sydney; Thomas Edwards, 165 tons, for Port Phillip Heads, for orders; and the Emma, 191 tons, for Nelson, New Zealand. The Bengali, Courrier des Mers, and Mirzapour are now loading at Bourbon for Australia, and the Woodbine will shortly follow. Freights.—Shipping continues scarce, but the demand for tonnage at the same time is very limited, the greater portion of our crop having now been exported. Vessels of small capacity, however, are wanted for the Australian colonies. We quote 35s to 45s per ton to the United Kingdom, 40s to 50s per ton to the Australian ports. Imports.—Our market is recovering from its late prolonged depression, and the last week or two has seen renewed activity. Bran.—Cape and Australian descriptions of this article may still be quoted at 2 dollars 30 cents to 2 dollars 25 cents per 100 lbs. Market steady and likely to improve. Flour.—This article is only held in second hands, and is retailed at 6 dollars 50 cents to 7 dollars per 100 lbs. Our supply being very small, first arrivals will command high prices. Wheat is steadily improving, and the stock being moderate, Indian is now worth 5 dollars to 5 dollars 25 cents per bag, and Australian 3 dollars 40 cents to 3 dollars 50 cents per 100 lbs., with a firm market.

The *European Times* of May 22nd has the following reports on the state of trade in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain:—

Manchester.—A very marked change has taken place in the position of this market since Friday. Then a considerable demand existed for goods and yarns, and values had an advancing tendency. On Saturday we reported but a limited business, and yesterday a decidedly quieter feeling became apparent, and has subsequently continued. The demand for almost all descriptions of goods and yarns has very materially fallen away, and the majority of the few offers made to-day have been at prices much below those procurable on Friday. Indeed, with the exception of a certain amount of relief which the large business of last week afforded to holders of stocks, the market may be said to have relapsed into the unsatisfactory state which characterised it on Tuesday. Quotations are in some cases nominally a shade higher, but the greater portion of the advance established at the close of last week has subsequently been lost.

Blackburn.—We have had to report a depressed and irregular market with only small business doing. The advance which took place at the end of last week is now lost, and quotations for most counts of yarn are about the same as before the rise.

Bradford.—Yarns: In the yarn trade there is little or no change to report. Export yarns are dull of sale, the recent activity in genappe and twofold sorts having quite disappeared, and but little inquiry is noticeable for singles. Present quotations are for the moment an effectual bar to new business on the continent, buyers averring their inability to pay the rates now ruling. In home counts the business continues small but steady, and prices are without change. Pieces: The tone of the market generally is quiet, but cheerful, very little new business being visible, but the fine weather exercising a beneficial effect throughout the trade, causes a more confident feeling, in spite of the flatness of Liverpool, which is undoubtedly, to some extent, reacting here. Foreign merchants report no inclination to buy on the part of their customers abroad, and American houses also find business quiet. In the home trade there are occasional orders placing, but on the whole they are trifling and unimportant. Wool: The amount of business doing in wool has been comparatively small and unimportant. The fine seasonable weather produces a cheerful feeling, but the flatter tone of Liverpool and Manchester, with the near approach of the clip, causes buyers to act cautiously, and defer their operations as far as practicable.

Halifax.—The market has been quiet. Wool, though not perhaps quotable cheaper except in the inferior qualities, is still easier to buy. Yarns are flatter as regards demand, but the extent to which spinners are under contract keeps rates tolerably firm and steady. In goods there is little change; a fair business going on both for home and export.

Huddersfield.—Business has been unusually quiet in every department. The attendance of buyers has been very small, and [illegible] want of animation apparent. There was no particular inquiry for any class of goods. During the last week business has been quiet in the warehouses, the light season being nearly over. [illegible] decided improvement in the shipping trade, and some of the firms have set several new hands on. Wool continues quiet, and prices remain steady.

Leeds.—Owing to the holidays, consequent upon the visit of the Prince of Wales to Leeds, there has been a comparatively slack attendance of buyers, and the business transacted only of an incidental character. A few [illegible] light goods passed into immediate consumption, the other transactions being in respect of heavy goods of the beaver, nap, and skin class, and which are suitable for the winter season. In the White Hall the business done was confined to a few transactions in hair lists and mediums.

Nottingham.—In some departments of the lace trade a fair amount of business has been done during the past few days, more particularly in the silk fancy branches. There is, however, very little demand for Spanish goods. The great scarcity of the raw material, together with the brisk demand there is for it, cause prices to be extremely high. Plain cotton goods are still a very dull trade. The price of lace yarns is scarcely so firm as it has been of late. Curtains continue to meet with a fair demand. In the hosiery trade there has been rather more doing for export, while the demand for home consumption is limited, but this is not unusual for the time of the year. For hosiery yarns high prices are quoted.

Rochdale.—The attendance has been moderate, but no perceptible increase in business. Prices were in an undecided state. The Yorkshire trade shared in the dullness. In the wool market prices are stationary, and business from hand to mouth.

Dundee.—The market continues quiet, and prices tend downwards, with only a small amount of business being done. Flax: The demand is barely so active, as the recent arrivals mostly go direct to spinners, thereby keeping them out of this market. The amount of business doing is small, and holders are less firm in their demands. At auction to-day, of 282 tons flax, tow, and codilla offered, only about 65 tons were sold. The bidding having been dull, lower prices had to be accepted. Since Friday six vessels have arrived from the Baltic—say two from Riga, three from Memel, and one from Konigsberg—with fully 800 tons of flax goods. The flax markets in Russia are still very quiet, and although late prices are asked purchases can be made at a reduction. Here there is still little doing in contract business, although lower offers are freely made to spinners. In Archangel goods here is nothing doing. St. Petersburg and Riga flax is offered at a reduction of fully £1 per ton, but in vain. PPK being offered at £48 10s per ton, cost and freight. Tow and codilla are in good demand, owing to the smallness of stocks, and full prices are being realised for the few parcels offering. Jute is very quiet here, and prices are rather lower. Yarns have been quiet, to-day, and although spinners ask late prices, they are willing to sell at a slight reduction; but manufacturers only buy as their needs demand. The poorer qualities show more of a reduction than the best spins. Jute yarns of small and medium sizes are quiet, but an advance is being asked on sacking yarn. Linens are in moderate request, and a small but steady business is being done; but manufacturers complain of the prices being unremunerative. In some sorts of goods stocks are accumulating. Sailcloth is in moderate request, and prices not changed. Jute goods are very quiet, and prices same as last week. As stocks of Hessians are fast accumulating, the production is being lessened to a considerable extent. Sacking and bagging are quiet, but rather higher prices are now asked, on account of the advance asked on the weft yarn.

Birmingham.—The usual weekly meeting of the ironmasters was held at the Exchange to-day. There is no change in the demand for South Staffordshire iron; it has been at about the same low level for upwards of eighteen months. The misunderstanding with the men on the question of wages remains unsettled. There remains a considerable number of men on strike, chiefly at West Bromwich. A suggestion that the masters and men should meet for discussion has been unheeded. The masters have in some parts of the district as many men as they require, and they expect that the strike will speedily come to an end.

Wolverhampton.—The meeting to-day was occupied chiefly in discussing the extent to which the puddlers and other forge artisans have resumed work on masters' terms. It transpired that in addition to the Shrubbery, the Chillington, and the Minerva Works having partially resumed, certain men had begun at the Monmoor Works, Wolverhampton; and that out of the Wolverhampton district some had begun also at Messrs. White and Haine's, at Tividale; Messrs. Plant and Fisher's, Dudley Port; Messrs. P. Williams and Son's, Wednesbury Oak; and Mr. Jones's, of Bilston—all in addition to the instances mentioned in previous reports. Towards the close of 'Change it became known that shinglers and puddlers had been offering themselves at the Shrubbery Works, to begin at the reduced rates. A men's meeting was held to-day, and a considerable number of the turn-outs announced their determination to remain out no longer. Ultimately it became understood that as many as choose were at liberty to return to work. If this statement is correct the strike, so far as it relates to Wolverhampton, may be regarded as over.

MONDAY MORNING.

The Prince Alfred brings Auckland papers to the 1st instant. The *Southern Cross* of the 27th ultimo reports as to the markets:—

Business has shown the same features during the past week as those previously noted. There have been no important sales during the week, but the retail business is well kept up. The increase to our population by the influx of miners from Australia and the South has had a beneficial effect. We quote the principal commodities as follow:—Ale and porter (duty paid): Blood's and Tennant's are in demand. There is none of the former in the market, but large shipments are on the way. Tennant's is worth 11s 6d to 12s 6d. Victoria stores stout realises 11s, and is very saleable. The market is fully stocked, and there are large quantities to arrive. Bass's is in demand, at 11s 6d to 12s 6d; Jeffrey's, 10s 6d; Allsopp's Burton quoted at from 10s to 11s. Breadstuffs: There have been a few arrivals in flour during the past week. The barque Glencoe, from Canterbury, has arrived with a full cargo, as also the schooner Isabella, from the same place, 433 bags wheat. The Alice Cameron is expected with a cargo of breadstuffs from California. The Lady Alicia is expected with a cargo of grain. The schooner Aspasia has arrived from Dunedin, with a shipment of grain. Advices have been received that the Astrma was loading at Tome on the 3rd ultimo, for Messrs. Thornton, Smith, and Firth, and she would probably leave about the 7th ultimo. Wheat is now worth from 7s 6d to 8s 6d. There is very little demand, and an utter absence of speculation. Flour, wholesale, crown brand, £24; imported Canterbury, £20; TS&F brand, £22. Hams and bacon are becoming more plentiful. The former is worth 11d, and the latter 10d to 1s. A small lot was sold during the past week at from 10d to 10½d per lb. Wine: All kinds are fully supplied. Brandy is rather easier, and rum still has an upward tendency, but is very scarce. Brandy is worth 11s 3d. All brands are very scarce just now, particularly in bulk. Hennessy's in case is scarce at 30s to 31s; Martell's brandy is quoted at from 28s to 29s; U. V. Co.'s is worth 25s. There is a full supply of the latter in town; it is easily moved off in bulk. Lowndes's rum realises from 6s to 7s. Geneva: Hollands is scarce at 20s, and there is very little JDKZ in the market; old tom is fully supplied, but not much in demand; Booth's is worth about 18s; Burnett's, 16s; other brands, 14s 6d to 16s (in bond.) Dunville's whisky is worth 20s to 22s. Prices of Jamieson's are nominal; it is sold at from 26s to 30s, very little being in the market, and only one or two holders. Large supplies of spirits are expected, especially of old tom and geneva. Oilmen's Stores.—English arrivals are still anxiously looked for. Coffee, &c (in bond): Plantation, 1s; Java, 10d; Manila, 9d. White pepper, 1s; black pepper, 4½d; cocoa, 1s 2½d; chocolate, 1s 1½d. Chicory is very scarce. Sugar: Company's No. 1, 5¾d; Mauritius light crystals, 5d 3-16ths; Mauritius brown crystals, 4¾d; white crystals, 5d 5-16ths. The market is fairly supplied. Teas: The market is fairly supplied with chests and half-chests. Boxes of good brand are scarce, and realise from 22s 6d to 23s 6d in bond. Chests, £7; half-chests, £3 10s to £3 15s. Tea in caddies has been sold by auction during the week at 3s 3d, and boxes at 33s; orange pekoe, 2s 1d; souchong, 2s 8d per lb. Sydney and Melbourne soap plentiful, more especially the latter; candles have somewhat declined in value. Price's are worth from 1s 3d to 1s 4d, and other manufactures fetch 1s 2½d. They have been sold at auction at from 1s 2d to 1s 2½d. Salt: Small quantities have changed hands at as high as £8 and £8 10s; but there is very little sold. Fish: Pickled salmon is still almost a drug in the market. Prices are nominally at about 5d. Fresh salmon realises 17s per dozen. Kerosene: The trade are well supplied with this commodity, but, owing to the unsettled state of the market at present, speculations are made very cautiously. 200 cases were sold yesterday at 2s 8½d to 2s 9d. Oats: The market is full; seed, very little in the market, worth from 3s to 4s; feed oats sell readily at 3s 6d to 3s 9d. A small lot has been sold by auction at 3s 6d per bushel. Maize: Good maize, Sydney, realises from 4s 6d to 5s; New Zealand, scarcely any the market. Dried Fruits: The market is rather bare of dried fruits, which are worth 7½d. Good raisins fetch 6½d per lb. Muscatels are marketable, but are extremely scarce, there being only one or two holders; they are now worth from 1s to 1s 1d. There are now plenty of dried apples in the market, and currants are overstocked. Hops, duty paid, are worth 2s to 2s 6d; malt, 10s to 10s 6d, and several parcels are on the way; malting barley, 5s 6d cash, in bond. Tobacco: The market is well supplied with all kinds, and prices are merely nominal. Tens cavendish, common to medium, 8d to 10d; good, 1s 3d; negrohead twist, 1s 4d; aromatics and gold leaf, 2s 6d. Twist is coming more into use. Manila sigars are worth 75s in bond. Gum: Well-cleaned kauri gum is worth from 23s to 24s, and rough from 15s to 18s; well-cleaned Papakura hill gum is worth 20s to 22s. The market is unaltered.

A Russian pamphlet on the revolutionary agitation in Turkey, bearing the significant motto, "O Russia, one step more, and the whole world is yours!" has lately been published at St. Petersburg. It says that the Bulgarian revolutionary committee has been for two years in existence, that its head-quarters are in countries inaccessible to the Turkish authorities, and that the central committee consists exclusively of Bulgarians and South Slavonians, who are scattered in every branch of society, and even of the Administration. The branch committees, it adds, which chiefly exist in Bulgaria itself, are very numerous, and the patriotism and discretion of their members, is such that not one of them has been discovered by the Government, although it has used every means to ascertain their whereabouts. The pamphlet concludes by hinting that this organisation is devoted to Russia, that it is sufficiently powerful to raise all Bulgaria in insurrection at twenty-four hours' notice, and that so effective an instrument would be of the greatest service to Russia in case of a war in the East.

American ladies now in London who desire to be presented to the Queen find it not a little provoking that, owing to the absurd order of Congress, their Minister, Mr. Adams, and, as a consequence, his family, are precluded from attending at Court. Yesterday Mr. Adams was again absent from the Drawing-room, "owing to unavoidable circumstances"—in other words, he does not deem it respectful to the English Monarch to go into her Court in his every-day dress, and Congress will not allow him to conform to the customs of the country. If Mr. Butler should ever be accredited to the Court of St. James's, the order, which owes its origin to Mr. Sumner, and was suggested by some strained and preposterous idea of "Republican simplicity," will not stand in the way of his joining the diplomatic circle. But Mr. Adams is a man of different mould, and he respects the usages of the nation which has long respected him. Why cannot the United States Congress allow foreign Ministers to wear a special uniform abroad? Meanwhile, American ladies who come here desiring to be presented to the Queen are obliged to go hither and thither in search of a friend, or, more frequently, to be disappointed in their intentions. Mr. George Peabody was very properly presented by the Secretary of State. The common sense of Congress was against Mr. Sumner's resolution, but it slipped through on a lazy afternoon when everybody was dozing, and members have been too busy since to think of questions of dress. It is to be hoped, however, that the new American Minister will be relieved from a petty and vexatious personal restriction.

WHAT IS A PIN WORTH.

(For Little Boys.)

"PAPA, what is the good?"

The objector was a curly-headed little fellow of six years old, to whom his father had pointed out a pin lying on the floor, telling him to pick it up; the child, careless by nature, remonstrated in the words already quoted.

"Charles," said the father, reprovingly, "do what papa tells you, and put that pin in the pin-cushion."

The child stooped to obey, muttering as he did so, "A pin! What is the worth of a pin?"

"Well, if you put that one away I will tell you a story about the worth of a pin."

"Oh, papa!" and the little face brightened as the little one came bounding to sit upon his father's knee.

"You love stories, Charlie?"

"Don't I, papa! Do begin!"

"Many years ago, Jacques* Aubrey——"

"Who was that?"

"A man I am telling you about; Jacques Aubrey left Thomeville, his native village, for——"

"Papa, where is Thomeville?"

"In the south of France; but, Charlie, if you interrupt me in this fashion my story will never be finished."

"Well, I will be quiet."

"Jacques Aubrey left Thomeville for Paris, hoping to make his fortune; his parents were poor, very poor, and Jacques started with a small bundle on his back, a twenty-franc piece in his purse, and a letter of introduction from the mayor of his native place in his pocket; it was all he had to make his way through the world with, but he was young, strong, and well educated, and he hoped for a brilliant career; he was far too poor to afford travelling expenses, and, save for an occasional lift, he walked the whole way from his native village to the capital. Very footsore and weary he arrived one night in Paris, and next morning, having arrayed himself in his best, and left his bundle in the cheap garret which he had hired, he sallied forth, the mayor's letter of introduction in his hand. The letter was for one of the richest bankers in Paris, in whose house Jacques hoped to find employment, and so with a stout heart he set out to find the bank; the streets were neither very crowded nor very noisy at that early hour; but to poor Jacques, fresh from his little village, they were bewildering; he stopped in utter astonishment at every other shop as it gradually displayed its, to him, novel wares; he gazed at the private homes, taking each for a palace, and he lost himself completely amid the many streets, so that it was quite late before the country lad reached the rich man's home, a stately house where all, from the carved panels to the Turkish carpets, told of wealth and luxury. With a beating heart Jacques followed the splendid and pompous footman up-stairs, and was ushered into the private room of the banker; the latter was a benevolent-looking old man with white hair, but it was with a trembling hand that his visitor handed the letter to him; the poor lad felt himself so unsuited to that splendid mansion; his clothes, his manner, his appearance, seemed so mean amid those richly draped walls and gilt-framed mirrors. Before he had recovered himself the banker looked up from the note.

"'You are the Jacques Aubrey mentioned here?'

"'Yes,' responded Jacques, with reviving hope, but feeling that the rich man was eyeing him narrowly and curiously.

"'And you are anxious to obtain the place of clerk in an office?'

"'I am willing to take any place that is offered, sir; errand-boy if you like.'

"The banker smiled. 'Good, that is the right spirit; you seem a likely lad, and I am sorry that I have no place to offer you at the present, but if a vacancy occurs, I shall know to whom to apply.'

"Jacques' heart stopped beating. 'And you—you know of no one?' he stammered.

"'I am sorry to say I know of no one at present wanting a clerk, but I shall be sure to mention your name to my friends; yours is a good recommendation. Good morning.'

"'Good morning, sir,' said poor Jacques, as he left the room with a heavy heart, and went wearily down the broad staircase and into the paved court alone.

"Alone! Ah, Charlie, surrounded as you are by friends and watchful relations, with every comfort and luxury that money can give, you cannot know what poor Jacques' feelings were as he stood alone in Paris; in a strange city, far away from relatives, without friends, without work or the hope of work, without money or a home ——."

"But, papa!"

"My boy?"

"He had twenty, or nearly twenty, francs in his pocket!"

"What did grandpapa give you on New Year's day, Charlie?"

"Twenty francs."

"And what has become of them?"

Charlie hung his head. "Spent, papa."

"Spent! And you had not to pay for food or firing, rent or clothes. How was this poor lad, who had to get all these things, to make his twenty francs last?"

"Ah, poor boy! What was he to do, papa?"

"The very question he asked himself as he walked slowly through that long paved court, and in answer a bright little sun-ray came beaming cheerily over the court wall, as if to say, 'Don't be down-hearted; always keep up hope.' The sunbeam passed across Jacques' head, and fell on two small sharp stones that stuck up unevenly in the court, and the lad, following it with his eyes, saw lying between the stones a rusty, neglected pin. He stooped to pick it up."

"Oh, papa, what a funny boy!"

"Why?"

"Fancy stopping to think about a pin when he was in such trouble!"

"Well, you see he thought it worth while, and he picked it up. He had hardly done so when a window was opened, and a voice called, 'Jacques Aubrey!' He turned; it was the banker beckoning to him. Back went the lad with some hope, and began trembling with eagerness. He mounted the stairs and entered the banker's room. The latter greeted him with a smile.

"'I have just remembered,' he explained, 'that there is a new junior clerk wanted for some extra work which is coming in. The duties will probably be rather heavy, and the salary small, but I suppose you will not refuse?'

"'I shall be too thankful,' answered Jacques.

"'Very good; be here to-morrow by ten o'clock, and you will see what your new employment is like. Be punctual and—by the way, what was that I saw you pick up just now in the court?'

"Jacques smiled and coloured. 'Only a pin, sir.'

"'Ah, I thought so! See that you always keep it.'

"'Very well, sir,' replied the lad in some surprise, and went down-stairs with a very light and thankful heart.

"The sunbeam was still lingering about the court, and seemed like the bright face of a friend to him as he passed out at the large gate. Next day his earnings began."

"Oh, papa, I am so glad! and did he get on?"

"So well, that at the end of the year his salary was raised, and the banker gave him one of the best places in the bank. On the day that he told him of the change, the banker asked, 'Do you remember the first time you came here?'

"'Indeed, I do!'

"'Have you still that pin you picked up?'

"'I believe I have.'

"'You ought to keep it; it got you into the house.'

"'That pin, Monsieur Desportes!'

"'That pin indeed! When I, looking out of my window, saw you stopping to pick up what I guessed to be a pin, I reflected, "That young man must be most careful, observant, and methodical; he would be invaluable in business;" and so, in order to have you in the house, I created a junior clerkship, which had never before existed.'"

"Oh, papa, just fancy!"

"Just fancy, indeed; and before Jacques was more than a middle-aged man the banker died, and Aubrey became his successor, and was as rich as he had been."

"Oh, papa, is that a true story?"

"Quite true, my son."

"Do you know M. Aubrey?"

"Very well, indeed."

"Oh, papa, do I?"

"Certainly."

"Where does he live?"

"You are sitting on his knees."

The child sprang to the floor.

"*Papa!!*"

"Yes, indeed, papa."

"But your name is not Jaques Aubrey!"

"No, but that is my history."

"And you walked from Thomeville—and you were alone in Paris?"

"Indeed I was."

"And you picked up a pin and grew rich?"

"And had a little boy who could not see the worth of a pin—yes?"

"Oh, papa, papa," and the child clasped his hands, "I will never let a pin lie again."

"No? Then, my dear boy, papa's story will have done you good."

* The scene is laid in France.

OUR NEW GENERAL.

(From Echoes from the Clubs.)

SIR Robert Napier is a great discovery, and his appointment may be very well set against all the manifold iniquities which a Tory Government has of necessity committed. Indeed, had Mr. Disraeli appointed a dozen venal judges, a dozen heterodox bishops, England could afford to forgive him, in consideration of his having found the right man for Abyssinia. For the first time since the battle of Agincourt, there has been an English campaign entirely successful. There have been no blunders. And we have got a general who will go anywhere and do anything.

People are saying that the Horse Guards is in a dreadful state, because our new General is an Engineer officer. Who chose a Commander-in-Chief from a scientific arm of the service? Whoever is responsible for the selection acted wisely, setting a precedent which *must* be followed. Indeed, it seems probable that the singular success achieved by Sir Robert Napier will cause a reform in our military training. It will be thought that other officers might just as well have a little education, besides those who go in for the Engineers and Artillery. It will dawn upon the authorities that the gallantry which animates every young Englishman anxious for a commission will be none the worse for a reinforcement of mathematics and other branches of scientific knowledge. These are days in which war is just as much a matter of science as anything else; when, indeed, the destruction of a city or the defeat of an army is reduced to definite and calculable elements, and may be arranged as easily as the summation of a series. This being so, we deem it right that all English officers should receive scientific education. They are sure to be brave; nobody doubts the courage of an English gentleman; but we want them to be also men of real scientific knowledge. This is easily attainable in the present day; and Sir Robert Napier's triumphant success will probably direct the public attention to its future attainment.

That success is of great value to England. It will enormously augment our prestige throughout our Asiatic empire, and beyond its limits in the East. It will give us more confidence in our own capacity for prompt and rapid military action. It will show the great Powers of the Continent that Prussian *geist* and French *elan* are not superior in their effect to the dogged determination of the unconquerable Englishman. There is not the slightest doubt that ten thousand English led by a Napier could go anywhere in the world—could reach the most strongly defended capital, as a rifle-bullet would cut through a wooden structure. We are not aggressive—quite the reverse: we are strong enough to resent nothing but the most direct insult. But please to observe, Messieurs Emperors and Kings, that we can do in Europe what we have done in Africa, and that it is not quite safe to leave England out of all your calculations.

It is said that Sir Robert will be obliged, from his pecuniary position, to decline the peerage which will no doubt be offered him. This is a matter we should not have mentioned, if it had not been referred to elsewhere; but we heartily hope that nothing of the kind will be allowed to interfere with the reward which he has so nobly deserved. An incompetent and inapt General might have cost us two or three additional pence of income-tax; a mere fraction of an income-tax penny would suffice to give our new General an income sufficient to place him among the peers of England. This should be done.

At the Westminster police-court, a respectable looking woman applied to Mr. Arnold for his advice under the following circumstances:—She said that her son, a boy only fifteen years of age, had been induced by the priests at the Brompton Oratory to become a Roman Catholic. In the face of his parents' protest, they had baptized him into their Church, and now claimed to have control over him. This proceeding was most painful to his friends, who did not know what course to pursue. He was sent to school last Thursday, but instead of going there, went to the priest, who came to their house that afternoon, and asked their consent to his becoming a Roman Catholic; and, although they strictly forbade it, he was baptized by the priests on the Friday morning. The applicant and her husband are Baptists, and she told the priest that her son was quite unfit for Christian baptism. Her husband was very ill, and had been much excited by the circumstances she had detailed. Mr. Arnold said he did not know what could be done. Her son might be deemed old enough to form an opinion upon the matter in question. The applicant wished to know if her husband was bound to support his son after his refusal to submit to parental authority; they could not get him to do a single thing. Mr. Arnold thought that if they were going to turn him adrift in consequence of what had transpired they had rather peculiar notions of Christian duty. He repeated that it was a matter in which he had no power to interfere.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK-DAYS.

Stations.	Distance.	1	2	3	4	5	*6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Saturday Train (additional).	Sunday Trains 1	Sunday Trains 2
		am.	am.	am.	am.	noon.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm	am.	pm.
Sydney	—	6 45	8 35	9. 0	10 15	12. 0	1.15	2. 0	3. 0	4.30	5. 0	5 30	6 30	7. 0	10. 0	11.30	1 30	9. 0	5. 0
Newtown	2	6 50	8.41	..	10 21	12. 6	1.21	2. 6	3. 6	4.36	..	5.36	6 36	7. 6	10. 8	11 40	..	9 5	5. 5
Petersham	3	6 54	8 45	..	10 24	12.10	1.25	2.10	3.10	4.40	..	5.40	6 40	7 10	10 13	11.45	..	9. 9	5. 9
Ashfield	5	7. 0	8 51	..	10 30	12.16	1.31	2.16	3.16	4 46	..	5 46	6.46	7.16	10 20	11.53	..	9.15	5.15
Burwood	7	7. 6	9. 0	..	10 36	12 21	1.36	2.23	3 25	4 52	..	5.52	6 52	7.23	10.27	12. 0	..	9 21	5 21
Homebush	8	7 10	9. 4	9.20	10 40	..	..	2 27	..	4 55	5 20	5.57	6 57	..	10 32	12. 5	1.46	9 25	5.25
Haslem Creek	11	7.18	..	..	10.48	..	..	2.34	..	..	5.30	..	7. 4	..	10.39	..	..	9.33	5.33
Parramatta Jun. Arrival	13	7.24	..	9 39	10 54	..	..	2.38	..	..	5.38	..	7.10	..	10.48	12.20	2. 0	9 39	5.39
Parramatta Jun. Departure	—	7.26	..	9.41	10.56	..	..	2 41	..	..	5.45	..	7.11	..	10.55	12.30	2. 3	9.41	5.41
Parramatta	14	7 30	..	9.49	11. 0	..	..	2 45	..	..	5 52	..	7.15	..	11. 0	12.40	2.13	9 46	5.46
Blacktown	21	7 58	..	10. 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	..	1.11	2.38	10. 4	6. 4
Rooty Hill	25	8 14	..	10.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.19	..	..	..	..	1.30	2 45	10.16	6.16
South Creek	29	8 30	..	10 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 32	..	..	..	..	1.50	2.55	10 29	6.29
Penrith	34	8 50	..	10 39	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 47	..	..	..	..	2. 5	3. 5	10.39	6.39
Mount Victoria	76	11 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10. 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacktown Dep.	21	..	..	10. 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	..	..	2 38	10. 4	6. 4
Riverstone	28	..	..	10 37	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.42	..	..	..	..	..	3.10	10.26	6.26
Mulgrave	32	..	..	10 58	..	..	..	..	..	..	7. 3	..	..	..	..	..	3.25	10 39	6 39
Windsor	34	..	..	11. 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.14	..	..	..	..	..	3 33	10.47	6.47
Richmond	37	..	..	11.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.30	..	..	..	..	..	3.45	11. 0	7. 0
Fairfield	18	..	..	9.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 56	..	..	..	11.17	..	2 14	9.53	5 53
Liverpool	22	..	..	10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6. 9	..	..	..	11 42	..	2.26	10. 6	6. 6
Campbelltown	34	..	..	10 38	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 39	..	..	..	12.15	..	2 55	10.38	6 38
Menangle	40	..	..	10 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 56	..	..	..	12 35	..	3.10	10.55	6.50
Picton	53	..	..	11 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 25	..	..	..	1.10	..	..	11.26	7.21
Mittagong	77	..	..	12 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.35	..
Bowral	80	..	..	12.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 45	..
Sutton Forest	86	..	..	1.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. 5	..

UP TRAINS.—WEEK-DAYS.

Stations.	Distance.	am.	am.	am.	am.	am	am.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	am.	pm.
Sutton Forest	—	..	3.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30	..	..	..	..	..	2 30
Bowral	6	..	4. 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.42	..	..	..	..	..	2 42
Mittagong	9	..	4.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3. 0	..	..	..	..	..	3. 0
Picton	33	..	5 15	..	7. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. 0	..	..	..	..	8. 0	4. 0
Menangle	46	..	5.54	..	7 37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 28	..	..	..	6 15	8.30	4 28
Campbelltown	52	..	..	..	7.54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 45	..	..	..	7. 0	8.45	4.45
Liverpool	64	..	..	..	8 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 13	..	..	..	7.29	9.14	5.14
Fairfield	68	..	..	..	8.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.22	..	..	..	7.38	9.23	5 23
Richmond	—	..	..	..	7.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.44	..	..	..	6 10	7.45	3 45
Windsor	3	..	..	..	7 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. 0	..	..	..	4.25	8. 0	4. 0
Mulgrave	5	..	..	..	7 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.10	..	..	..	6.35	8.10	4.10
Riverstone	9	..	..	..	7.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 31	..	..	..	6 56	8 31	4 31
Blacktown	16	..	..	..	8.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5. 3	..	..	..	7.25	9. 0	5. 0
Mount Victoria	—	..	3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.45	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penrith	42	3 0	5.46	..	7.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 35	..	..	..	6.50	8 33	4 35
South Creek	47	3 25	..	..	7 58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.48	..	..	..	7. 3	8.48	4 48
Rooty Hill	51	3 42	..	..	8 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 57	..	..	..	7.12	8 57	4 57
Blacktown	55	4. 0	..	..	8.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.10	..	..	..	7.25	9. 6	5. 6
Parramatta	62	4 25	6.40	7.50	8.38	..	11.15	..	..	3. 0	..	..	5.28	..	..	8.30	7.40	9.27	5.27
Parramatta Jun. Arrival	73	4.35	..	7.54	8 43	..	11.19	..	..	3. 4	..	..	5.32	..	..	8.32	..	9.32	5.32
Ditto ....Dep.		4.50	6.50	7.55	8 48	..	11 21	..	..	3. 5	..	..	5 36	..	..	8.34	..	9.37	5.37
Haslem Creek	75	..	..	8. 3	..	..	11.27	..	..	3.13	..	..	..	..	..	8.43	..	9.46	5.46
Homebush	78	..	..	8.10	9. 3	9. 7	11.35	..	..	3.22	..	4 57	5.56	6. 0	..	8 50	..	9.54	5.54
Burwood	79	5 19	..	8.14	..	9.11	11 39	12 30	2. 0	3 26	4. 0	5. 0	..	6. 4	7.27	8 54	..	9.59	5 59
Ashfield	81	5 25	..	8 20	..	9 16	11.45	12 35	2. 5	3 32	4. 5	5. 5	..	6. 9	7.32	8.58	..	10. 5	6. 5
Petersham	83	..	..	8 26	..	9 21	11 51	12 40	2.10	3.38	4.10	5 10	..	6.14	7.37	9. 3	..	10 11	6 11
Newtown	84	5 35	..	8.33	..	9 26	11.55	12.45	2.15	3 41	4 15	5 15	..	6.19	7.42	9. 7	..	10 15	6.15
Sydney	86	5.45	7.20	8 40	9.23	9.34	12. 5	12.55	2.25	3.47	4.25	5 25	6.20	6.29	7.52	9.15	8.15	10 23	6 22

SUBURBAN LINES.

SYDNEY TO HOMEBUSH AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Stations.	Distance miles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Sunday 1	Sunday 2
		am.	am.	am	noon.	pm.	pm	pm	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	am.	pm.
Sydney	—	6 45	8 35	10 15	12. 0	1 15	2. 0	3. 0	4 30	5 30	6 30	7. 0	10. 0	11.30	9 0	5. 0
Newtown	2	6 50	8.41	10.21	12. 6	1 21	2. 6	3. 6	4 36	5 36	6 36	7. 6	10. 8	11 40	9. 5	5. 5
Petersham	3	6 54	8 45	10 24	12 10	1.25	2.10	3.10	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.10	10.13	11 45	9. 9	5. 9
Ashfield	5	7. 0	8 51	10 30	12 16	1 31	2.16	3 16	4 46	5 46	6.46	7.16	10.20	11.53	9 15	5.15
Burwood	7	7. 6	9 0	10 36	12.21	1 36	2.23	3 23	4 52	5 53	6 52	7.23	10 27	12. 0	9 21	5 21
Homebush	8	7.10	9. 4	10.40	..	..	2.27	..	4.55	5 57	6.57	..	10 32	12. 5	9.25	5.25

HOMEBUSH TO SYDNEY AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Stations.	Distance miles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Sunday 1	Sunday 2
		am.	am.	am.	am.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm	am.	pm.
Homebush	—	..	8.10	9 7	11.35	..	..	3.22	..	4.57	6. 0	..	8.50	9.54	5 54
Burwood	1	5 19	8.14	9 11	11.39	12 30	2. 0	3.26	4. 0	5. 0	6. 4	7.27	8 54	9.59	5.59
Ashfield	3	5.25	8 29	9 16	11.45	12 35	2. 5	3 32	4. 5	5. 5	6. 9	7.32	8 58	10. 5	6. 5
Petersham	5	..	8 26	9.21	11.51	12 40	2 10	3.38	4.10	5 10	6.14	7.37	9. 3	10.11	6.11
Newtown	6	5 35	8.23	9 26	11.55	12.45	2.15	3 41	4.15	5.15	6.19	7 42	9. 7	10.15	6.15
Sydney	8	5 45	8 40	9.34	12. 5	12 55	2.25	3 47	4.25	5.25	6 29	7 52	9.15	10.23	6.22

N.B.—On Saturdays cheap Fares at one penny per mile will be issued from Sydney to all stations, minimum rate 1s., by the Down train leaving Sydney at 1.30 p.m., available for return by the train arriving in Sydney at 8.15 p.m.

* No. 6 Down train will proceed to Homebush on Saturdays.

Trains will stop at Douglas Park, if required, ten minutes after leaving Menangle, and twenty minutes after leaving Picton.

Trains passing Haslem Creek will stop by signal only.

Trains to and from Sutton Forest will stop at Rush's Platform, Nattai, to set down and pick up passengers, if required.

Trains to and from Mount Victoria will stop to set down and pick up passengers, if required, at platforms to be erected at Emu Plains, Wascoe's, Springwood, Buss's, Blue Mountain, Weatherboard, and Blackheath.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS.—NEWCASTLE STATION.

Stations. Trains leave—	Passengers. am.	Passengers. am	Passengers. pm.	Goods am.	Sunday Passengers. am.	Sunday Passengers. pm.
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 52	7 47	3 52
East Maitland ....Arr	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ....Dep	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland ....Arr	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ....Dep	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
* Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 5	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS.—SINGLETON STATION.

Stations. Trains leave—	Passengers. am.	Passengers. am.	Passengers. pm.	Goods pm.	Sunday Passengers. am.	Sunday Passengers. pm.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 48	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
* Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ....Arr	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland ....Dep	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 44
East Maitland ....Arr	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland ....Dep	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 50

MORPETH BRANCH.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains leave—	am.	am.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm
Morpeth	8 0	8 35	12 20	12 50	2 10	4 5	4 30
East Maitland	8 10	8 45	12 30	1 0	2 20	4 15	4 40
West Maitland..Arr.	8 25	..	12 47	..	2 33	4 30	..
West Maitland	..	8 35	..	12 47	2 40	..	4 30
East Maitland	8 15	8 50	12 35	1 5	2 50	4 18	4 45
Morpeth.......Arr.	8 25	9 0	12 45	1 15	3 0	4 25	4 55

GOODS AND SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave—	Goods. am.	Goods. pm.	Sunday Trains. am.	Sunday Trains. am.	Sunday Trains. pm	Sunday Trains. pm.
Morpeth	11 10	5 5	8 0	8 35	4 5	4 40
East Maitland	11 25	5 15	8 10	8 45	4 15	4 50
West Maitland ......Arr.	11 42	..	8 25	..	4 30	..
West Maitland	..	5 5	..	8 35	..	4 40
East Maitland	11 30	5 20	8 15	8 50	4 20	4 55
Morpeth ......Arr	11 40	5 30	8 25	9 0	4 30	5 5

☞ Platforms at which passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham. * Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

Free indulgence to drink certainly does not characterise American public men in these days, but some of them occasionally give warrant for the charge of excesses in their cups which is made against them. It is not long ago that Mr. Sumner threatened to bring forward a motion in the Senate for the expulsion of a Delaware senator, because he made a practice of appearing in the Chamber in a state of intoxication. Another senator from California (recently deceased) was literally never seen sober. Mr. Wendell Phillip's attack on General Grant may be attributed to party rancour, but an accusation of the same nature lately directed against Senator Yates, of Illinois, seems to have had foundation. The senator writes a letter to the people of his State, in which he acknowledges that he has been guilty of the offence imputed to him, but only periodically. When under the influence of drink he has always kept away from the Senate. He "frankly confesses the weakness which has borne him down," and says that, during twenty-seven years of public life, he has "often yielded to temptation, and as often suffered the pangs of unutterable remorse." His sin, he declares, has been its own punishment, and he implores in earnest language the forgiveness of his fellow-citizens. It will be remembered that in the Western "circle trip" of the President more than one of the party were charged with sometimes forgetting propriety; but Mr. Johnson himself has never exposed himself to that reproach since the accident which occurred on the day of his installation.

The most significant event, perhaps, that has occurred in America since the close of the war is the election in South Carolina. The surrender of Lee was the signal for a general occupation of that State by people from the North, who have made it virtually into a New England State. At the recent election a constitution was adopted by 20,000 majority which places the negroes on an entire equality with the whites, and a school system was established giving equal advantages to the two races. A Radical Republican, Mr. Scott, was elected Governor, and a Mr. Cordoza, a negro, a graduate of Glasgow University, was chosen as Secretary of State. A considerable proportion of the new Legislature are negroes, and a majority of it are Radicals.

The artisan classes and the poorer tradesmen very naturally complain of the difficulties they experience in trying to get decent lodgings in London, and the efforts they are compelled to make to suit themselves in the suburbs. It would seem, however, that some of the railway companies stick on fifty per cent. to the fares as soon as they find a sufficient number of regular travellers who are almost obliged to submit to the system. The case is one of great hardship, and yet it is not easy to propose a remedy. Would it be possible for the classes who suffer under this grievance to form a large building association, purchase some ground outside town, and erect cottages, from which vans, charging fares at the same rates as the 'buses, could convey them up every morning?

A prospectus has been issued of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company, with a capital of £260,000, in £10 shares (of which £165,060 has already been subscribed), for laying a deep sea cable from Malta to Alexandria (about 900 nautical miles,) and making arrangements for the acquisition of the land line now on the point of completion from Susa to Sicily, a distance of about 1300 miles, thus establishing a substantial part of the direct telegraph line from England to India, recommended by the recent Parliamentary Committee. The report of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, shows the net profits for the year to have been £56,740, but the directors do not declare a dividend, thinking it expedient to provide for the depreciation in the currency of Brazil consequent on the war, for which purpose they propose to transfer £54,669 to the depreciation of capital account, to which account £45,234 also has been transferred from the reserve fund, thus making a total provision of £99,903, and leaving a balance of £2071 to be carried forward. The business and assets of the bank are described to be of the most sound description. The East India Irrigation and Canal Company have issued statements showing the progress and probable results of their works, and inviting subscriptions of £1,000,000 for "the Behar undertaking," and for a second issue of capital to the extent of £1,000,000 on "the Orissa undertaking." The directors of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank have fixed the 20th instant, at the London Tavern, as the day for holding the half-yearly meeting of the company, when an interim dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, or £1 per share, free of income-tax, will be declared. At the meeting of the Trust and Agency Company of Australasia a dividend of 1s. and a bonus of 2s. per share were declared, making, with the interim dividend announced in November, a total distribution for the year 1867 of 4s. per share, or 20 per cent. At the meeting of the Universal Life Assurance Society, the new assurances for the year were stated to have amounted to £408,283, yielding in premiums £20,713. The accumulated funds are £823,986, the assurances in force are £2,857,294, and the annual income £143,272. At the annual meeting of the European Assurance Society, the new life and guarantee premiums for the year were stated at £40,271. The Scottish Australian Investment Company invites subscriptions for £21,175, being the balance of the £200,000 Six per Cent. Guaranteed Preference Stock.

The French railway authorities have warned all persons disposed to make use of their lines for suicidal purposes that they are likely to be baffled in their object, all the engines now in use in France being provided with an instrument called a *chasse-pierre*, which, like the American "cowcatcher," throws aside whatever impediment it meets on the line. But the other day a man seeking to be crushed to death on the Amiens line was thus dealt with by the *chasse-pierre* and escaped with a broken arm.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 9th July, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE TO MARINERS, respecting Two temporary LIGHTS about to be exhibited on Barrenjuey, Broken Bay, is published for general information.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
STEWART'S LIGHTS, BROKEN BAY.

On and after MONDAY, the 20th July, two temporary fixed Lights will be exhibited on Barrenjuey, the inner south headland of Broken Bay.

The lights will be situated E.S.E. and W.N.W. from each other at a distance of 1180 feet apart, the higher one being 347, and the lower one 315 feet above high-water mark, and they will be visible at a distance to seaward of about 12 miles.

Both lights will be eclipsed between the bearings of South and S.S E. ½ E., to prevent them from being seen over the land which recedes from the Outer South Head, and also to ensure a vessel to pass a safe distance off the South Head, when running with the lights in sight for the purpose of obtaining anchorage in Broken Bay.

The lower, or outer light, will be lost sight of in rounding Barrenjuey, but the upper light will be a good guide for coasters bound to Pitt Water, or for large vessels anxious to obtain shelter in Flint and Steel Bay.

FRANCIS HIXSON, Superintendent.
Office of Superintendent of Pilots, Lights, and Harbours,
Sydney, 9th July, 1868.

General Post Office,
Brisbane, 15th July, 1868.

BRANCH MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BRISBANE AND SYDNEY, AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN ROCKHAMPTON AND TOWNSVILLE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until the 29th August next, at noon, for the CONVEYANCE of ENGLISH MAILS by Steampacket, between BRISBANE and SYDNEY, for three years, commencing with the Homeward Mail leaving Brisbane on or about October 7th, 1868.

The Tenders to state the tonnage and horse-power of the steamers proposed to be employed.

It will be required that a steamer leave Brisbane with the Mails for England sixty hours before the ocean mail steamer is advertised to leave Sydney, and arrive in time to tranship the Mails.

If from stress of weather, or any other cause, the Contractor shall fail to put the Mails on board the ocean mail steamer at Sydney, the whole of the subsidy apportioned for that trip shall be forfeited.

A steamer to be in readiness at Sydney to receive the Queensland portion of the English Mail, and be despatched within four hours after the arrival of the ocean mail steamer, and deliver the mails at Brisbane within sixty hours.

If the contractor fail to deliver the English Mail at Brisbane within sixty hours after its receipt by him at Sydney, the same penalty as that mentioned in the last clause will be forfeited.

Should the contractor fail to have a steamer in readiness at Sydney, to start when the English Mail packet arrives, and thereby occasion a detention of the mail, he will be liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds for every twenty-four hours the mails are so detained, or in proportion for a less period of time.

The contract will embrace the conveyance of all mails put on board, whether English, Colonial, or Foreign.

The vessels and fittings, as to boats, and space allotted for mails, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, and no person must be allowed access to the place in which the mails are deposited.

The contractor will be required to take all risks of delay through the non-arrival of the ocean mail steamer, as no claim will be allowed for demurrage.

Tenders will also be received, either separately or in conjunction with the above, for the conveyance for three years, commencing on 1st January, 1869, of the Post Office mails, once every fortnight, from and to Rockhampton and Townsville, calling at Mackay (when required) and Bowen, and remaining at each of these places to deliver and receive the mails so long as the Postmaster-General shall think necessary.

The same conditions of forfeiture for non-fulfilment of contract to apply to both services.

The contractor to have the power to terminate the contract after six months' notice.

The Government reserve the power to terminate both or either of these contracts at any time during the three years if the service should not be performed satisfactorily, or by giving six months' notice of their intention to do so.

The amount of contract will be paid in monthly instalments, in accordance with Treasury regulations.

The contractor and two sureties (whose signature must be attached to the tender) will be required to enter into a bond, in double the amount of the tender, for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Postmaster-General, and marked on the left hand corner, "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails by Steamer."

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

THOMAS L. MURRAY PRIOR,
Postmaster-General.

CASTOR OIL, in tins, 300 cases, landing ex Melrose.
A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

NEW PATNA RICE, 1-cwt. bags, 305 tons, ex Melrose. A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

WOOLPACKS, in bales of 50 each; weight, 10¼ lbs.
A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

TEAS, ex Ernst Maria, Sass, and Catherina, common to finest. A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX on SALE. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

ORANGE superfine and fine household FLOUR. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

WHEAT, 2982 Bags prime milling. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

PRIME MESS BEEF on SALE. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

CONGOU TEAS.
Chests, ex Landrost Braun
Half-chests ex Capsingmoon.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

WHEAT.
ADELAIDE.—2000 bags, choice samples
TASMANIAN.—2600 bags, best milling.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP,
14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR.
ADELAIDE.—Hart's, Dunn's, and other best town brands
ADELAIDE.—Bowman's, Field's, Rayner's, and other best country brands
ADELAIDE.—Fine, Households, Seconds
TASMANIAN.—Best Fine and Superfine.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP,
14, Barrack-street.

OATS.—Black and White Seed Oats, at E. TINSLEY'S, next to the Packhorse, Haymarket.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
The undersigned, as agents for South Australian millers, and others, have constantly in stock all the leading brands of
ADELAIDE TOWN MILLS FLOUR,
and
ADELAIDE COUNTRY MILLS FLOUR
in the various qualities of SUPERFINE, FINE, HOUSEHOLD, and SECONDS.
Also,
LAUNCESTON FLOUR
BATHURST FLOUR.
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT
LAUNCESTON WHEAT.
BRILBY and SCOTT.
Offices—Pitt-street North, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried, Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

4000 50-lb BAGS of FLOUR, the very best in Sydney, only 9s 6d per bag, at C. KIDMAN'S, South Head Road, Paddington, Haymarket, Woolloomooloo, and corner of Lower George and Essex-street.

VINEGAR, in casks and cases, soap powders. D. J. MONK, Wattle and Abercrombie sts., Chippendale.

NOW LANDING, AND FOR SALE—
Sheet iron—8 to to 24 gauge, boiler plates
Camp ovens, iron pots, cart boxes, furnace pans
Wheels—barrow and truck
Stoves—register and half-register, curled hair
Scythe stones, scythes and handles, sickles
Rivets—boiler and coopers', resin
Anti-friction grease, Stockholm pitch, tar
Proved S. L. coil chain, cable chains, black and galvanised anchors, paints—dry and ground.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE.—80 tons Saigon RICE, ex Ocean
10 cases horsehair, ex Bracklay Castle
500 cases kerosene ex Asphodel
Clothes pegs, Chinese oil, castor oil
Chinese vermillion, gunny bags
Patna opium, Chinese prepared opium.
A. TANGE and CO., Jamison-street.

FOR SALE, 100 tons good dry Oak FIREWOOD, at 8s per ton. Farrelly's Wharf.

COALS, Newcastle or Anvil Creek; Wood, Charcoal, Breeze, Coke, and Patent Fuel. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

CITY CEMENT STORES.—G. E. CRANE (late Wynne), 30, New Pitt-street.—Slates, Lead, Plaster, Galvanized Iron, Fire Goods, Drain Pipes (all sizes), Oven Tiles, Paving Bricks, Closet Pans, Traps, &c., &c.

GALVANIZED IRON, all lengths, very cheap. City Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

BY AUTHORITY.
ADMIRAL PINZON'S CELEBRATED SHERRY.
BENNETT, BROTHERS, have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of the above well known sherry in bottle, and are prepared to execute orders to any amount.
The quality of this wine needs no comment. One trial will satisfy the most fastidious of its superiority over any sherry imported, being pure and unmixed.
BENNETT, BROTHERS, is the only firm in New South Wales authorised to use the Admiral's seal, without which the genuine article cannot be obtained.
Packed for the country in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases, price 42s per dozen.
BENNETT, BROTHERS,
482, George-street.

APPARATUS FOR THE CERTAIN EXTINCTION OF FIRES.
To Captains of Ships, Shipowners, Tenants or Proprietors of Wool Stores, or other close Stores, &c., &c.
The Patentee (Dr. Bland) offers the use of this invention as a certain security against fire in the holds of ships, &c., &c. Any person desirous of using the above apparatus will have the right of so doing on paying the sum of £10. The cost of the apparatus will have to be borne by the party using it; will not exceed £3 or £4.
All communications to be addressed to Mr. FREDERIC LEE, No. 2, Bridge-street, agent for the patentee (Dr. Bland), and who will give all further information required.
May 26.

LIME.—If CHEAPNESS is a consideration, PURE MANNING RIVER MARBLE LIME is CHEAPER than the old-fashioned "shell," at 6d. per bushel.
☞ "Marble lime from the Manning River appears all that can be desired—well burnt, perfectly soluble, leaving no residuum, and entirely caustic, light, and porous, and in consequence of its causticity and porosity absorbs water with the greatest avidity, becoming greatly increased in volume producing a soft and uniform white powder, every particle of which is available, * * *
"109, William-street, October 12." "J. S. NORRIS.

TO PREVENT FRAUD, all orders are requested direct to the Company's Depot, Caledonian Wharf, King-street, before Friday in each week.

BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that Steamers and others can be supplied with the BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY'S BEST SCREENED STEAM COAL, in quantities of not less than ten tons, at fourteen (14s) shillings per ton net cash, at the Bulli Coal Mining Company's hulk Golden South, now lying in Darling Harbour, opposite Erskine-street. Cash to be paid, and orders obtained, at the Head Offices of the Company, 1 and 3, Exchange, Sydney, by applying to
JAMES SHOOBERT, Secretary and Agent.

BREEZE.—Ten Shillings per chaldron, delivered any where within the city carriage free. Gas Works.

500,000 FEET Maryborough, Baltic, Oregon, and clear pine. F. Miller, Albion Wf.

400,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles, Doors, Sashes, &c. Miller, Albion Wf.

50,000 FEET 1 inch and 1¼ pitch pine Flooring. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE BY TENDER, TIMBER FORESTS.—The timber on 2 blocks of Land, part of the George's Hall Estate, on the banks of the George's River, comprising about 600 acres and 400 acres. The timber on this land has been carefully preserved, and consists principally of the finest description of ironbark. For full particulars apply to RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For SALE, that large and commodious PREMISES, lately known as the Woolpack Inn, Petersham, and now occupied by Mr. Robert Oliver. For further particulars apply to Mr. HENRY HUGHES, Petersham.

ENFIELD, nr. Burwood Station.—BUILDING LOTS, 33 x 130—5s. per foot frontage. W. Redman, York-st.

FOR SALE, 40,000 Acres of LAND, in Fiji Islands, in lots of 100 acres and upwards, price 5s per acre. Apply Sydney Loan and Land Institute, 141, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SADDLES.—Side-saddles and every description of harness. Cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-st.

BUGGIES and Harness, new and second-hand, of every description, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, Pitt-st.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on HIRE, or for SALE. GIBSON and CO.'S Horse Repository, 282, Pitt-st.

HORSES, &c.—GIBSON and CO., Repository, 282, Pitt-street, have for SALE 14 good, sound Horses, for saddle, buggy, carriage, and all kinds of work, very cheap; also, two Waggons and three Spring Carts.

PAIR Handsome Grey HORSES, excellent match, £40; 2 pairs strong Horses, £16 and £22. GIBSON.

HORSES.—For SALE, at the Stables, Bligh-street—
Carriage horses
Buggy ditto
Dogcart ditto
Saddle and side-saddle ditto.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horses
Vehicles, &c.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, spring-carts, &c.

Military and C. C. Races,
at Randwick, SATURDAY, 25th instant.
GRAND STAND
BOOTHS, GATE, &c.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
The Right to
The GRAND STAND
The DERBY and ST. LEGER DITTO
The OUTER GATE
The horse stalls, &c.
Also,
By order of the A. J. C.,
The Hotel and Dining Rooms under the Grand Stand, lately occupied by Mr. O'Brien.
Terms and particulars at sale.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A lot of horses, just arrived from the country
Stock horses, with saddles and bridles
A team of 3 heavy cart horses
Drays, spring-carts, buggies, waggons, saddles, &c.

Saddle and Harness Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. W. Curry to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
8 head upstanding useful horses, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, young and in good condition.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

HARRISON and JONES have been instructed by Messrs. Macleay, Little, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, on TUESDAY, 21st July, at half-past 3 o'clock,
120 head prime fat cattle, in lots.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Joseph Nevill, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,
500 really prime wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
700 prime fat wethers, Bradley's, averaging 60 lbs. each.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John C. Bagot, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, 23rd July, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Sheep. Fat Sheep.

JOHN B. LAVERACK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Black Swan Inn, at 12 o'clock,
600 prime fat sheep, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from R. L. Jenkins, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1250 prime fat wethers, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Johnston and Ramsey to sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
719 really prime fat wethers, in lots, from Gundaroo per train, from Moss Vale station.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1465709

SALES BY AUCTION.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from John Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
153 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.
From his noted Duck Creek Station.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Mr. William Gordon to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
134 head of prime fat cattle in lots.

MESSRS. SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers (Gibson's), estimated to weigh 60 lbs.

For Positive Sale.

Superior Ready-made Clothing.
Ex Melbourne steamer.

MR. SAMUEL JAY has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Seventeen (17) packages superior ready-made clothing, shirts, &c., &c.
Full particulars in Wednesday's issue.

To Publicans and others.
Without Reserve.

At the risk of former purchaser, J. G. Cohen.

72 Hogsheads of Ale, with all faults.

JAMES O. BRADLY has received instructions to sell, at the Argyle Bond, Argyle street, THIS DAY, 20th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above 72 hogsheads ale, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.
Offices, 166, Pitt-street, near King-street.

THURSDAY, 23rd instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

Now landing ex Marquis of Argyle.

MR. M. MOLONY has received instructions from the importers to sell, in his Rooms in the Australian Auction Mart, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A small and well selected invoice of women's and children's boots and shoes, now landing, ex Marquis of Argyle, in first-rate order.
Entirely without reserve.
Terms liberal at sale.

TUESDAY, July 21st, 1868.

At the Australian Bond.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex City of Adelaide, Walker, master, from Melbourne.
15 Half-tierces Raglan Tobacco,
with all faults.
Under instructions from Messrs. J. Jacobs and Co.

To Tobacconists, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Australian Bond, on TUESDAY next, July 21st, at 11 o'clock precisely,
S over 344.
1 to 15.—15 half-tierces Raglan negrohead tobacco, "Mouldy."
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Machester and Bradford Goods, Clothing, &c.

Just landed ex Marquis of Argyle.

THURSDAY, 23.
FRIDAY, 24.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
75 packages of fresh and seasonable goods, just landed.
Particulars on Wednesday.

Under Bill of Sale.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at 10 o'clock sharp,
A large quantity of household furniture, consisting of iron bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, tables, chairs, washstands, toilet and pier glasses, couches, chiffoniers, &c. Also,
Tobaccos, cigars, and pipes, &c., crockery, glassware, &c
At 11 o'clock,
Unredeemed Pledges.

Unredeemed Pledges.

Australian Pawn Office.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, opposite the Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Wm. Moss, pawnbroker, 90, Parramatta-street, and Botany-street, Chippendale, as advertised in HERALD of 16th and 18th instant.

Monday's Regular Sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
At the New Auction Mart, corner of Castlereagh and Park Streets.
To parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

J. MEADOWCROFT and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Mart,
Household furniture, &c., consisting of—Chests of drawers, chiffonieres, sofas, couches, chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, pier and toilet glasses, sofas, counters, beer-engine, spirit fountain, full size billiard table, with balls and cues complete, Russell's and other stoves, oilcloth, pictures, ornaments, clocks, platedware, confectioners' show glasses, glass cases, large press, copying-press, chaff-cutter, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Terms, cash, no reserve.

On TUESDAY, July 21st, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.

BURROWA SILK-DRESSED FLOUR.
BURROWA SILK-DRESSED FLOUR.

Observe—for POSITIVE SALE.
The best sample of Country Flour ever offered.

Highly Important to Millers, Bakers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY, July 21st, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
10 tons Burrowa silk-dressed flour.
Samples may be had at the Rooms.
The above is a small parcel sent for the express purpose of testing the market, this being the first time it has been placed for public competition.
Terms at sale.

COTTAGE AND LAND.

TURNER-STREET, REDFERN.

For Positive Sale.—Title Guaranteed.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 20th July.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, Turner-street (adjoining the "Cottage of Content," corner of Bullanaming-street), THIS DAY, 20th July, at 12 o'clock,
WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE,
containing four rooms, kitchen, &c.; stable, yard, with gateway entrance, and water laid on.
The allotment on which the above is built, has a frontage of 27 feet.
Now occupied by a permanent tenant at 7s. per week.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 20th July,
At 10 o'clock sharp.

Peremptory Sale of Household Furniture,
9, Dixon-street, off Liverpool-street.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY,
Iron bedsteads, bedding
Chests of drawers
Tables, chairs, sofa
20 fowls, &c.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY'S REGULAR SALE,
At the corner of Pitt and Park streets.

Established a quarter of a century.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, at his Mart, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, comprising—
Bookcases, chiffonieres, chests of drawers, horsehair sofas and couches
Horsehair, cane, and other chairs
Iron and cedar bedsteads, washstands, sofas, couches
Carpets, safes, ironmongery, coffee roasters
China, glass, kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. J. Russell.

MONDAY, 20th July, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
A spring-cart, tilt, complete.

Important Sale of
Manchester Goods, Drapery, Clothing, &c.

Just Landed ex late arrivals.

TUESDAY, July 21st, at 11 o'clock.

W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
Several consignments of the above goods, comprising
36 inch and 72 inch greys
Rough brown hollands
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 blankets
Welsh and Saxony flannels
Cotton and linen ticks
French merinoes
Brown and fancy winceys
Fancy poplins
Light-ground crimeans
Shepherd's plaid ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Byzantine shirts
Men's white shirts
Mole trousers
Fancy doe ditto
Haberdashery
Hosiery
Felt hats, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MONDAY'S REGULAR SALE.

At the Rooms, 307 and 309, Pitt-street, near Tattersall's.
Furniture, Pictures, Plate, and Sundries.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, as above, on THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, &c.
Bedsteads, single and double; mattresses, palliasses, bedding, chests of drawers, wardrobe, loo table, cedar table; brussels carpet, 14.6 x 12.6; washstands and toilet sets, towel horses; kitchen, dining-room, and drawing-room chairs; engravings, toilet tables, toilet and pier glasses, E. P. tea and coffee pots, glass, china, earthenware, copper coal-scuttle, copper kettle, very superior, two gallons; Princess No. 7 stoves complete; office stove, or suitable for a schoolroom; horsehair sofa, ditto couch, American cloth couch; portable chest draws, very good; fenders and fireirons, single-barrel fowling piece, Enfield rifle, with bayonet; first-class lady's hogskin saddle; bridles, brass weights and scales, copper scales, scales to weigh one ton, butter scales, large meat safe, tea trays, dinner mats, kitchen table and requisites, nursery fire guards, several square cedar tables, cedar chairs, painted wood chairs, children's chairs, children's leather and cloth boots, men's kip bluchers, shop front, sliding sashes; counters, &c., toys, kerosene.
Terms, cash.

IMPORTANT TO WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and others.

The Third Sale by public auction of
Mr. JACOB C. COHEN'S
Valuable Stock-in-trade, will take place (as before) at No. 318, George-street, near Hunter-street, on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, consisting of a new and yet unseen lot of
English and Geneva Gold and Silver Open-face and Hunting Watches
Gents' Heavy Gold Curb Guards and Fob Chains
Brequets, Ladies' Fancy Gold Chains and Earrings
Necklets, Lockets, Studs, Sleeve Links
Nephite Charms (gold-mounted), Signet Rings
Musical Boxes, 4, 6, and 8 tunes
Bracket and other Clocks, &c., &c.

, All for Absolute Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Jacob C. Cohen, to hold the third sale of his stock-in-trade, only partially enumerated above, on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, on the premises, No. 318, George-street, kindly lent and recently occupied by Mr. C. T. Sandon.
Terms of sale, liberal.

TUESDAY, 21st instant.

In the Insolvent Estate of John Longstaff
of the
Sydney Glass Works.

For Sale by Public Auction, at the Rooms, No. 273, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 21st instant.

Time—11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock.

The Entire Plant, Stock-in-Trade, Raw Material, Lease of Premises, Moulds, Crucibles, and everything requisite for carrying on an extensive Glass Factory.
By order of the Official Assignee, F. T. Humphery, Esq.
Highly important to
Capitalists
Glassware Buyers
Speculators
Engineers, and others.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. have been favoured with instructions from F. T. Humphery, Esq., official assignee in the insolvent Estate of John Longstaff, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 273, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
The entire plant
Stock-in-trade
Raw material
Crucibles
Lease of premises of the Sydney Glass Works, situate in Little Dixon-street, foot of Liverpool-street, Darling Harbour.
The plant comprises—Furnace, lears, glory hole annealing ovens, pot arch, blow pipes, finishing tools, pimters, cashboxes, compasses, rest, pot carriage, sodawater, doctors' bottles, plain and fluted goblets, saltcellars, ¼lb. mustard, &c., moulds.
The stock-in-trade comprises a large assortment of kerosene chimnies, pressed saltcellars, pressed goblets, sodawater bottles, doctors' bottles, show glasses, fish globes, propagating glasses.
Raw material, comprising about 22 tons broken white and flint glasses.
Crucibles, 7 in pot room, 4 in furnace.
The lease has three years to run; present rent £50 per annum.
The premises comprise over three quarters of an acre of ground on which are erected large glass house, mould makers' room, mixing room, pot makers' room, lear room, show room and office; all the buildings are of galvanized corrugated iron, and in good order.
Also,
Iron press for moulding tumblers, goblets, saltcellars, &c., &c., &c., built by P. N. Russell and Co.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 29th July.

At the Exchange Auction Rooms,
273, George-street.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 29th July, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A large and very choice collection of the following trees, shrubs, and plants:
Orange trees
Lisbon lemons
Citrons
Bergamot ditto
Persian lemons, &c.
Apples and peaches
Nectarines and apricots
Mulberries and figs
Quinces and almonds
Cherries and plums
English poplars
Weeping willows and stone pines
Moreton Bay figs and pines
Grevillias and camphors
Daphnes and upright cypresses.
Also,
Great variety of
Roses, camellias, and
other flowering plants too numerous to particularise.
Without the slightest reserve.

White Lead, Oils, Colours, &c.
Preliminary Notice.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. have received instruction to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on an early day,
Sundry invoices of the above, now in harbour.
Particulars in future issue.

This Day, at 11 o'clock.

Labour Bazaar Auction Sale.

Household Furniture, &c., consisting of Sofas, Couches, Easy chairs, Stuffed and cane-seat Dining-room Chairs, Sideboard, Chiffonieres, Bookcases, Chimney Glasses, Paintings and Engravings, Carpets, Oil-cloth, Matting and Rugs, Wood and Iron Single and Double Bedsteads, Palliasses, Mattresses, and Bedding, Chests of Drawers, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Toilet Glasses, Toilet Services, China and Glass, Kitchen Utensils, Patent Mangles, Cooking Stoves, and a variety of Sundries, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above, without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On the Premises, 301, Pitt-street, next Tattersall's Hotel.

Elegant and substantial Household Furniture
Superb Electro-plated ware
Richly cut Glass and China
Table Cutlery and Table Linen
Fine old Oil Paintings
Proof Engravings and Sporting Pictures
First-class Billiard Table, by Thurston, with lamps, seats, and covering complete,—one of the best in the colony.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on an early date, on the premises, 301, Pitt-street, next Tattersall's Hotel,
The whole of the superior and useful household furniture and other effects, as above.
Full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.
Terms, cash.

BATHS.

Lease for 3 or 5 Years.

THE CITY AUCTIONEER is instructed by his Worship the Mayor to sell by auction, at the Public Baths, Domain, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
The lease for 3 or 5 years of Public Baths for Gentlemen.
Conditions may be obtained at Town Hall, and 156, Pitt-street.

Sydney Common.

BUILDING SITES.

To Builders, Speculators, and others.
Unreserved Sale of 22 Allotments of Land, at three years' credit.
Paddington Heights.

THE CITY AUCTIONEER is instructed by his Worship the Mayor to sell by auction, on the Ground, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 allotments fronting Stewart-street
17 ditto ditto Regent-street,
the whole having entrances by 12 feet lane at rear.
Those who can estimate the advantages of these freeholds are reminded that this sale of the remaining allotments is without reserve.
Regent-street is now being formed through to Park-road, which is 100 feet wide, and the only road in the city or suburbs of such breadth, and must eventually become the great leading thoroughfare or Pall Mall of this city of Sydney.
Most of these building sites have an unlimited view, overlooking Moore Park, Botany, and surrounding country.

Plans on view at Council Chambers, Paddington, and at Alderman Kidman's, South Head Road and Paddington.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

On account of those concerned.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, July 20th, at 11 o'clock,
1 case G C. iron, 6 feet, 30 x 26.
1 ditto ditto ditto, 7 feet, ditto ditto
4 ditto ditto ditto, 8 feet ditto ditto
Also,
1 case 2½ Galor nails, 5 cwt.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, and others.

Basils,
Just landed ex Syren.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, July 20th, at 11 o'clock,
5 bales basils.

Dried Apples and Lobsters,
Ex Asphodel.

On account of the concerned.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 11 o'clock,
56 cases Hamblin Baker's lobsters, each 4 dozen
30 half-barrels dried apples.
Packages broken.

Irish Mess Pork.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 11 o'clock,
21 barrels prime Irish mess pork.
Terms at sale.

Tennent's Bottled Ale.

On account of the concerned.

Ex Liberator.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 11 o'clock,
40 casks Tennent's ale, each 4 dozen.
Slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores
Preserved Provisions
New Fruits, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 11 o'clock,
286 cases fresh goods.
Particulars in morning's issue.
Terms, liberal.

COFFEE.

A Superior Shipment.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
8 tons coffee.
Samples and particulars at sale.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.

On account of whom it may concern.

3484 Quarter-sacks,
more or less damaged by sea water,
Ex Emma Maria, Stoft, master, from San Francisco.

AUCTION SALE, TUESDAY, 21st July.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st July, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Emma Maria, damaged by sea water,
3484 quarter-sacks Californian flour, as follows:—

		Slightly.	Much.	Very much.
MAGNOLIA MILLS				
2233 quarter-sacks, viz.	1438	669	126	
ALBANY MILLS				
281 ditto ditto	..	144	137	—
WASHINGTON MILLS				
361 ditto ditto	..	198	160	3
PHŒNIX MILLS				
328 ditto ditto	..	188	140	—
KINNEY'S MILLS				
208 ditto ditto	..	141	48	19
No mark—various				
73 ditto ditto	..	73	—	—

Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, July 21st, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of W. R. Hill, Esq.
Glentworth House, Darling-street, Balmain.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of
ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, by Aucher, Freres
Superior Drawing and Dining Room Furniture
Handsome Brussels Carpets, nearly new
Valuable Bookcase and Books
Marble Washstands and Toilet Table
Spanish Mahogany Wardrobe
Large Chests Drawers
Ornaments, Oil Paintings, and Engravings
Glass, China, and Electroplate
Kitchen Dresser and Tables
Cooking Stove and Culinary Utensils.
Also,
Flagstaff and Flags
2 Children's Carriages
Pigeon Houses, and Pigeons
And a vast quantity of Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from W. R. Hill, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Glentworth House, Darling-street, Balmain, on TUESDAY, July 21st, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable furniture and effects, in consequence of his removal.
Terms, cash.
The above will be on view on MONDAY, and the day of sale.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

Ex Amateur, from Auckland.

, The above is of superior quality, and well worth the attention of Ropemakers and others.

TUESDAY, 21st July.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st July, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Amateur,
2 tons fine clean flax
5 ditto extra superior quality.
Terms at sale.

BRAN. BRAN.
30 Tons, now landing, ex Amateur.

For Sale by Auction, TUESDAY MORNING.

To Corn Dealers, Millers, Livery Stable Proprietors, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st July, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Amateur,
30 tons prime bran.
Terms at sale.

Important to Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and the Public generally.

SUGAR, FROM NEW CALEDONIA,
including a variety of samples,
Being a small shipment just arrived, and the first sugar grown in New Caledonia offered for public sale in this colony.

TUESDAY, 21st July.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
A small shipment of New Caledonia sugar, as above, including various samples.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores
Tea, Sugar, Flour, and Sundries.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 21st July.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Large quantities of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

White China Rice
Finest Scented Tea.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
18 bags finest white China rice
21 half-chests very choice scented tea.
Terms, cash.

Black Fencing Wire.

On account of whom it may concern.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Ex W. W. Smith,
About 23 cwt. No. 10 black fencing wire
Ditto 5 cwt. No. 11 ditto ditto
Ditto 10 cwt. No. 12 ditto ditto.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

FINE CONGOU TEAS.

Ex Ægidius, Hans, and Meteor.

For Sale, to close Accounts.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
No. 13—20 chests fine congou
31—29 ditto ditto
37— 8 ditto ditto
34—15 half-chests ditto
4—30 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Marrian's Ale.

On account of whom it may concern.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st July, at half-past 11 o'clock,
12 hogsheads Marrian's ale
2 empty hogsheads.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, July 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

For unreserved Sale by Auction,
74 Casks
HAVILAND'S SUPERB PORCELAIN CHINA,
the first shipment of the kind ever offered at auction, consisting of
Very beautiful Dinner Services, pearl white, with red coral handles, richly gilt
Elegant painted China Dessert Services, quite new
Richly embossed, gilt, and enamelled Coffee and Chocolate Services
Toilet Services in great variety
Ornaments, Vases, and a variety of Fancy Goods.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
A very beautiful assortment of porcelain china.
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view.

THE NEW A 1 BARQUE ROCKWOOD.

For Sale by public auction, THURSDAY MORNING.
Unless previously sold by private contract.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed by Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd to offer for sale by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 23rd July, at 11 o'clock,
The fine new barque
ROCKWOOD,
just arrived from Vancouver's Island, and now lying at Throckmorton's Wharf, Miller's Point.
She is but two years old, having been built in 1865 and metalled in 1866, is registered 335 tons, but carries 500 to 550 tons dead weight at 12 feet 6 draught of water; she is classed A 1 AT LLOYDS' FOR SEVEN YEARS, is well salted, has good-sized bow ports, sails without ballast, has good supply of stores, is a swift sailer, and in every respect a most desirable vessel.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect her.
Terms at sale.

The well-known Colonial-built Brig
DART,
For Sale by Auction, THURSDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 23rd July, at 11 o'clock,
The colonial-built brig
DART,
154 tons register, well and substantially built, copper fastened, has all new wire rigging, is well found in sails, stores, &c., and in October last was docked and thoroughly overhauled by Messrs. Hely and Harper.
The DART is too well known in this port to require comment. She is now lying off the Grafton Wharf, where she may be inspected.
Terms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.

LOT 1.—20 ACRE FARM, DEMPSEY ISLAND
LOT 2.—16 ACRE FARM, DEMPSEY ISLAND
LOT 3.—23 ACRES 20 PERCHES FARM, ASH ISLAND.
TITLE—Unquestionable. TERMS at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd July,
The following valuable farms:—
LOT 1—20 ACRE FARM, situate at Dempsey Island, the confluence of the Mosquito Channel with the south channel of the Hunter River, and almost immediately opposite the coal shoots of the Waratah Coal Company.
LOT 2—16 ACRE FARM, situate at Dempsey Island, fronting Dempsey Channel, and being lot 27 as per plan of the island farms.
LOT 3—23 ACRES 20 PERCHES FARM, situate at ASH ISLAND, and being lot 6, as plan of the island farms.

, This farm is bounded by Messrs. A. W. Scott's and Wheatley's farms.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.

VALUABLE SALE OF COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.
NEWCASTLE.—Allotment of land, situate in Woolfe-street, immediately opposite the Church of England.
HUNTER RIVER, MOSQUITO ISLAND.—Valuable 50-acre farm on the Upper Mosquito Island, being allotment No. 44. Valuable 30-acre farm on the Lower Mosquito Island, being allotment No. 37, adjoining the properties of Messrs. Cross and Bedford.
DEMPSEY ISLAND.—Valuable 20-acre farm, situate at the confluence of the Mosquito Channel with the South Channel of the Hunter River, and almost immediately opposite the Coal Shoots of the Waratah Coal Company. Valuable 16-acre farm, situate at Dempsey Island, fronting Dempsey Channel, and being lot 27 of the Island farms.
ASH ISLAND.—Valuable 23 acres 20 perches farm, situate on Ash Island, being lot 6, as plan of the Island farms.
CASINO, BARKER-STREET.—Block of property, comprising 3 dwelling-houses.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

By order of the Executrix and Executors of the late Mrs. Rosetta Terry.

Snug 40-ACRE Farm at BANKSTOWN, now used as the Public Pound, and known as ROSEMARY GARDENS.
TITLE, unquestionable. For particulars apply to W. Thurlow, Esq., Solicitor, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd July,
All that piece or parcel of land, containing 40-acres, more or less, situate about 14 miles from Sydney, on the Liverpool Road, on which is erected a small Cottage and Cattle Yards, now used as a public pound. The land is fenced, and has been cultivated, and is well known as ROSEMARY GARDENS.

This is a desirable opportunity for persons of small means to secure at small cost a snug and compact farm, within a moderate distance of Sydney, which in the hands of an industrious man might be made to yield a good return for the money invested.

THE PICK OF THE GLENMORE ROAD.

That choice and beautiful Property,
THE ENGEHURST ESTATE,
comprising
ENGEHURST HOUSE and GROUNDS,
and
31 BUILDING SITES,
with frontages to the
GLENMORE ROAD
and
HELY-STREET,
situate between the valuable properties of Mrs. William Dean and Thomas Broughton, Esq.

TITLE unquestionable. Apply to
Messrs. Roxburgh, Slade, and Spain, Solicitors, The Exchange.
Terms, very liberal.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 29th July,
That very beautiful and valuable property,
THE ENGEHURST ESTATE,
situate at Paddington, and subdivided as follows:—
LOT 1.—ENGEHURST HOUSE AND GROUNDS, comprising a most massive and extensive range of buildings, erected and formerly occupied by the late Mr. HOVENDEN HELY, and commanding without exception the most lovely scenery which the most fastidious eye could desire to look upon.

The residue of this choice property has been carefully surveyed, with the view of rendering it most eligible for building sites, and has been subdivided into
31 SPLENDID ALLOTMENTS,
as follows:—
14 ALLOTMENTS fronting the GLENMORE ROAD, with frontages of from 40 to 50 feet, and one of which at the junction of the Glenmore Road with Hely-street, is a stone cottage.
17 ALLOTMENTS fronting HELY-STREET, with frontages of from 40 to 50 feet.

The Auctioneers in bringing this property before the public are unable within the limits of an advertisement, to give a tithe of the justice due to it; whether considered for its elevation, its retirement, its command of scenery, indeed from any aspect which makes a building site for a private family desirable. It would be simply impossible to find any property adjoining the city possessing the required qualifications to so large an extent as Engehurst. It is, however, particularly desired that these advantages should be thoroughly appreciated, and the PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THE PROPERTY BEFORE THE DAY OF SALE AND JUDGE FOR THEMSELVES.
THE SALE IS PEREMPTORY, to close accounts. The land is pegged out, so that each allotment can be readily found. The title to the property is under Torrens's Act; the terms are liberal; and it is hoped that those who desire to secure to themselves a really eligible freehold building site will not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered.
PLAN on view at MORT'S ROOMS.

POSITIVE SALE.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND, situate in WOOLFE-STREET, NEWCASTLE, immediately opposite the Church of England.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 22nd JULY,
All that allotment of land, situate in the city of Newcastle, being allotment 154 section, as per plan, having a frontage of 66 FEET, more or less, to WOOLFE-STREET, by a depth of 133 feet, more or less.

This allotment is immediately opposite the Church of England, and near to Messrs. Kemp and Brown's properties, it is in a very eligible position, and well worth attention.

VALUABLE FARM, HUNTER RIVER.

To Close a Partnership Account.
Lot 1.—50-ACRE FARM, UPPER MOSQUITO ISLAND.

Lot 2.—30-ACRE FARM, LOWER MOSQUITO ISLAND.

TITLE—Unquestionable.
TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July,
The following valuable farms:—
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on UPPER MOSQUITO ISLAND, Hunter River, being allotment number forty-four, containing 50 ACRES, more or less.
The land is well timbered, and commands the OYSTER BEDS in the locality, from which A GOOD INCOME might be derived.
The attention of FISHMONGERS, LIMEBURNERS, and others, is particularly directed to the sale of this valuable farm as a certain means of securing a remunerative return for the investment.
Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the LOWER MOSQUITO ISLAND, Hunter River, being allotment, No. 37, and adjoins the properties of Messrs. Cross and Bedford, and contains 30 acres, more or less.
This land is well timbered, and is particularly adapted for agricultural purposes.

, These farms are well known as the early selections of Mr. Buxton and Mr. Moseley, and as they are now in the market for positive sale in order to close accounts, they are well worth the attention of any one on the look out for an investment in the locality.

HILL-STREET, SHERIFF'S GARDENS.

By Order of the Administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN DONOVAN.

THREE THREE-STORY HOUSES, Nos. 10, 12, and 14, Hill-street, substantially erected of brick and stone, and containing each six rooms and kitchen, with good yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear; erected upon an allotment of land having 45 feet 2 inches frontage to Hill-street, with a depth of about 87 feet, extending to a lane at the rear.
The houses are most substantially built, having been erected at a great cost by the late Mr. Donovan as an investment. Their close proximity to the business parts of the city, and the elevated and healthful position they occupy, ensure constant tenants at highly remunerative rates.
An inspection of the property is invited prior to the day of sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described valuable city investment, in one of the most improving and populous parts of the city, near HYDE PARK, and close to the OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 20th July.

ORDER OF SALE.—CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY FREEHOLDS, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.
HILL-STREET, SHERIFF'S-GARDENS.—Three 3-story houses, Nos. 10, 12, and 14, substantially erected of brick and stone. By order of the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. John Donovan.

BULLANAMING-STREET, REDFERN.—The Hibernian Tavern, occupied by the proprietor, Mr. Edward Sweeney, as an hotel and grocery store; also at the rear a stone house of 2 rooms, &c.

RANDWICK HEIGHTS.—"Mount Vernon," a newly-erected handsome villa residence, with 1 acre of ground, near the Randwick Road, at the back of the Racecourse, and opposite the grounds of —. Pearce, Esq.

By order of the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Flood.
DEVONSHIRE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—Valuable building site, 25 feet frontage, near Waterloo-street, adjoining the property of Mr. Thomas Hart, builder.

LITTLE COOGEE.—5 acres, overlooking the Bay, being lot 13, and adjoining Hatfield's 5-acre grant.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.—Four allotments, each half an acre, being lots 1, 18, 19, and 20, section 25, opposite the reserve for public recreation.

TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.—1½ acre, corner of Drummond and Forbes streets; also 2 roods and 15 perches, Lachlan-street; and also 2 roods and 12 perches, corner of Sydney Road, Northumberland-street, and Lachlan street.

TOWN OF CASTLEREAGH.—2 acres 3 roods 15 perches, corner of Swan and Tempest streets.

MANNING RIVER DISTRICT.—A capital farm, of 44 acres, on the Dawson River, close to the Manning, and about 3 miles from Cundletown.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

NEWTOWN.

KINGSTON ESTATE NORTH.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, Nos. 75 and 78 of Section 4 NORTH KINGSTON, having 66 feet frontage to the east side of Denison-street, with a depth of 82 feet 6 inches, extending to a lane at the rear, and bounded on the north by Ingram's land, and on the south by Leland's property.
Title, Torrens's Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above described valuable building allotments of land, Kingston Estate, only a few yards from the Newtown Railway Station, and in an elevated healthy position.
Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale

BULLANAMING-STREET, REDFERN.

The HIBERNIAN TAVERN, a TWO-STORY HOUSE, of cut stone, containing large shop or bar and five rooms, &c., now occupied by the proprietor, Mr. EDWARD SWEENEY, as an HOTEL and GROCERY STORE; also at the rear,
A STONE HOUSE, containing two rooms and attic, with good yards, &c., erected upon a Block of Land having 25 feet frontage to BULLANAMING-STREET, with a depth of about 92 feet.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. EDWARD SWEENEY to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described well-situated property, in the very centre of the most populous part of the suburb of Redfern.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

By order of the Administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. THOMAS FLOOD.

DEVONSHIRE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
VALUABLE BUILDING SITE, having 25 feet frontage to the north-side of DEVONSHIRE-STREET, near WATERLOO-STREET, with a depth of 80 feet, adjoining the property of Mr. Thomas Hart, builder, and close to Alderman Steel's residence.

LITTLE COOGEE.
BLOCK OF LAND, being Suburban Lot No. 13 as per Government PLAN of LITTLE COOGEE, containing by admeasurement 5 Acres, situated on the high ground overlooking Little COOGEE BAY, and adjoining J. R. Hatfield's 5-acre grant.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
FOUR ALLOTMENTS of LAND, containing each 2 roods, being lots Nos. 1, 18, 19 and 20 of section 25, as per plan of the TOWNSHIP of ST. LEONARDS, fronting the RESERVE for PUBLIC RECREATION.
These lots are in the centre of the Township of St. Leonards, and close to the Main Road, about 1 mile from the Ferry at Milson's Point.

TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.
1 ACRE 2 ROODS and 2 PERCHES, at the corner of DRUMMOND and FORBES STREETS.
Also,
2 roods and 15 perches, LACHLAN STREET.
These Blocks of Land are in an improving part of the Town of LIVERPOOL, and only a short distance from the RAILWAY STATION.

TOWN OF CASTLEREAGH,
2 Acres 3 Roods and 15 perches at the corner of SWAN and TEMPEST STREETS.

TITLES, UNQUESTIONABLE. For full particulars apply to RICHARD DRIVER, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the administratrix of the will of the late Mr. THOMAS FLOOD to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described suburban and country lands, full particulars of which may be obtained at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

RANDWICK HEIGHTS.

MOUNT VERNON.

A NEWLY ERECTED HANDSOME VILLA RESIDENCE, with ONE ACRE OF GROUND a few yards from the main Randwick Road, at the back of the Racecourse, and opposite the Garden and Grounds of — PEARCE, Esq.

Title—Torrens's Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. JOSEPH SLADE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th JULY, at 11 o'clock,
MOUNT VERNON,
A DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED SUBURBAN GOTHIC VILLA, on the heights of Randwick, built of brick cemented, on stone foundations, containing hall, 6 rooms, dressing room, kitchen, servants' room, laundry, pantries, and every family convenience. Paved yard, well of splendid water, coach-house, stables, &c., at the rear.
THE GROUNDS, upwards of an acre in extent, are tastefully laid out into lawn and shrubbery, with carriage drive in front and small orchard and vegetable garden, &c., at the rear.

MOUNT VERNON on inspection, will be admitted to be a very desirably situated handsome villa residence. The position is one of the best in this healthy suburb, retired and elevated, and at the same time sheltered from inclement winds. It is nearly surrounded by the garden grounds and residences of the neighbouring proprietors, and is approached by a good carriage road the whole distance from Sydney. The premises have only recently been completed, and were built by the proprietor for his own residence and not for sale. They are finished throughout in good style, and have a handsome elevation, a roomy verandah balcony and bay window. To admirers of this beautiful suburb, and to gentlemen desirous of securing an attractive residence within easy accessible distance from the city, this sale will be interesting. A close inspection of the property is invited.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms liberal.

Parramatta Wharf.

355 Feet of Ironbark Logs.
In the Insolvent Estate of J. Cardiff.

MR. J. F. STAFF will sell by auction, at the Wharf, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, July 21st,
The abovenamed timber.
By order of the Official Assignee.

JAMES LAWRANCE, Collins-street, Melbourne, is instructed to sell the handsome United States built ship HELLESPONT, 868 tons register, 1750 burthen, by public auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, 28th July, at noon.
For particulars inquire (after arrival of the next mail) of ELDRED and SPENCE, Church-hill.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. GEORGE DALE, of French's Buildings, South Head Road, are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased son HENRY; to move from the Infirmary THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. RICHARD MATTHEWS are informed that his funeral will move from the residence of his father, Mr. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, coach proprietor, Macquarie-street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. ALEXANDER WARREN are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 49, Botany-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Cemetery, Devonshire-street. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. GEORGE YOUNG are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 7, Ultimo-street, Glebe, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—M. A. O. R. F.—The Officers of the Supreme Court, and the Officers and Members of the various Branch Courts, are requested to attend the funeral of Brother GEORGE YOUNG, of Court Harmony; Brethren to meet at Host Smith's, Burrangong Hotel, Haymarket, THIS DAY, 20th July, at 1.30 p.m.
By order of E. FARRELL, M.W.S.C.R.,
AMOS R. OSBORNE, Supreme Secretary.

FUNERAL, M.A.O.R.F.—The Officers and Members of Court Harmony are requested to attend the Funeral of the late Mr. GEORGE YOUNG. Brethren to meet at Host Smith's, Burrangong Hotel, Haymarket, at 1.30 p.m., THIS DAY, 20th July.
By order of W. B. COLE, M.W.C.R.,
JOHN CHRISTIE, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
LIFE ASSURANCE.
ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT OFFICE.

Principal Office—NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS.
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Professor Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
J. H. Goodlet, Esq. | J. F. Josephson, Esq.
Samuel Lyons, Esq. | Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.

Revenue—£160,000 per annum.
Accumulated and Invested Funds—
HALF A MILLION STERLING.

This Society is constituted on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, and the whole profits derived from its business belong exclusively to its members, and are divided rateably among them at intervals of five years.
Forms of proposal, and every information respecting the terms upon which LIFE ASSURANCES, ANNUITIES, and ENDOWMENTS are granted, may be obtained from the undersigned, or the agents of the Society in the principal towns throughout the colony.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Sydney, 3rd June, 1868.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, 129, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MARINE INSURANCES
effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London, if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY for LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Annual income—£349,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
OFFICES—34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
WALTER LAMB, Esq.
Hon. JOHN HAY.
G. O. ALLAN, Esq.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq.
C. ROLLESTON, Esq.

LIFE INSURANCE.
This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from both Premiums and invested Capital, is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms unusually favourable to Assurers.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant Bonds or policies of indemnity to Bankers, Merchants, Public Companies, Municipal Corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their Employees.
Government and Bank officials are charged the lowest rates of Premiums.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Unlimited Liability.
The undersigned, having free powers to act for the above-named Company in this colony, are now prepared to receive proposals for Fire risks of every description.
Policies will be issued promptly upon the most favourable terms, and all claims adjusted and settled in Sydney without delay.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE CO.'S, W. H. Mackenzie, Jun., agent.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., Agents.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FIRE PREMIUM
Australasian Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company
Head Office, Collins-street, Melbourne.
The undersigned are prepared to issue policies for every description of Fire and Marine risk, at lowest current rates.
Losses settled, on adjustment, without reference to Head Office.
Marine Losses made payable in England, India, and China, or at any of the Company's Colonial Agencies.
MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Agents, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital £1,000,000
Paid-up ditto 250,000
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Chief Office, Adelaide, South Australia.
Capital, £250,000.
Marine risks accepted on hulls, goods, freights, &c.
Claims payable in Colonies, Calcutta, or London.
Local Director—JOHN ALGER, Esq.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

MASONIC HALL, YORK-STREET.
A Grand TEA PARTY and MUSICAL SOIREE will be held in the above Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22nd July—the proceeds to go towards the completion of St. John's Church and School, Kent-street.

PROGRAMME.
1.—"Up, quit thy bower" ...... Madame Reiloff and Messrs. Jackson and Egan
2.—"Within a mile of Edinbro' town" ...... Miss James
3.—"My heart's in the Highlands" .... Mr. Jackson
4.—Irish ballad .... Miss Geraldine Warden
5.—"The Four-leaf Shamrock" .... Mrs. W. J. Cordner
6.—"The brave Temeraire" .... Mr. Sutcliffe
7.—"The Wood Nymph's Call" ...... Madame Reiloff
8.—"Let me love thee" .... Mr. P. Egan
9.—"Kathleen Mavourneen .... Miss Geraldine Warden
10.—Operatic scena .... Mr. Baker
11.—"Savourneen Deelish" .... Miss James
12.—Operatic Scena .... Mr. Sutcliffe
13.—"Rich and rare were the gems she wore" .... Mrs. W. J. Cordner
14.—"Terence's Farewell" .... Madame Reiloff
15.—"Corn Rigs" .... Mr. Jackson
16.—"Who will o'er the downs so free" .... Madame Reiloff, Miss James, Messrs. Jackson, and Egan.
"National Anthem."
Accompanyist, Mr. Broadhurst.
Through the kindness of Messrs. Alderson and Sons, their splendid Brass Band will be in attendance and perform throughout the evening.
Tickets, 2s 6d each; children under ten years, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 6; Tea on the tables at 7 o'clock.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—Performance of Handel's SOLOMON.—Singers willing to assist are requested to attend a PRACTICE, THIS EVENING, at the School of Arts, half-past 7 sharp. Conductor—C. CHISLETT. Accompanyist—Mr. M. YOUNGER.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, William-st.—Mrs. C. READ intends having a Quadrille Party Wednesday next.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of Mr. Hoskins.
Stage Manager—Mr. Stuart O'Brien.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
to
Mr. WALTER H. COOPER,
the Successful Author of "Colonial Experience," &c.,
Under the following
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
The Worshipful the Mayor, Charles Moore, Esq., and the Aldermen of Sydney
The Hon. T. A. Murray, President of the Legislative Council

The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., M.L.C.	M. Burdekin, Esq., M.L.A.
The Hon. John Hay, M.L.C.	J. H. Neale, Esq., M.L.A.
W. S. Macleay, Esq., M.L.A.	J. S. Farnell, Esq., M.L.A.
A. Macpherson, Esq., M.L.A.	G. Thornton, Esq., M.L.A.
W. Forster, Esq., M.L.A.	James Hart, Esq., M.L.A.
	D. Egan, Esq., M.L.A.
	J. F. Burns, Esq., M.L.A.
	W. B. Dalley, Esq.

THIS EVENING, Monday, July 20.
will be presented a Comedy, by Thomas Morton, Esq., entitled,
SINK OR SWIM.
Adam Sterling ..... } By Gentlemen
Sir Felix Frankman ..... } Amateurs
Stunty ..... } connected with the
Debit ..... } Sydney Press.
Hon. Mr. Scampley .....
Lord Yawnly, originally performed by him in London .... Mr. Hoskins
Ellen Sterling .... Miss Rosa Cooper
Mrs. Sterling .... Mrs. Charles Jones.

During the Evening,
A PROLOGUE,
written by F. Hutchinson, Esq., expressly for this occasion, will be delivered by Miss Rosa Cooper.

To conclude with a new Comedy, by Walter H. Cooper, Esq., in 3 acts, entitled,
COLONIAL EXPERIENCE.
Captain Versatile Fluent .... Mr. Hoskins
Matthew Grudge .... Mr. Stuart O'Brien
Joseph Grudge, his son .... Mr. W. Andrews
Peter Shrivel .... Mr. C. Burford
Alfred Arkright .... Mr. G. R. Ireland
Mr. Snap .... Mr. Douglas
Mr. Broadcloth .... Mr. Holloway
Flash .... Mr. Hasker
Sam Sparkle .... Mr. Davis
Helen .... Miss Rosa Cooper
Julia .... Miss Clara Stephenson.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Mr. W. SAURIN LYSTER begs to inform the musical public of Sydney, that next SATURDAY WEEK, August 1st, will be the last night of the season, and that with the exception of Rossini's great work of WILLIAM TELL, no opera will be repeated.

Under the special patronage of his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
His Excellency the Right Honorable the
EARL OF BELMORE,
and her Ladyship the
COUNTESS OF BELMORE.

Conductor .... Mr. JOHN HALL.
Chorus Master .... Mr. R. WHITE, R.A.M.

THIS EVENING, Monday, July 20th,
will be produced for the only time this season, Carl Maria Von Weber's Grand Opera
OBERON;
or the Erl King's Oath.
MORTALS.
Sir Huon of Bordeaux, Duke of Guienne .... Mr. Henry Squires
Sherasmin, his Squire .... Mr. J. H. Sutcliffe
Haroun Alraschid, Caliph of Bagdad .... Mr. W. F. Baker
Prince Babekin .... Mr. J. E. Kitts
Almanzor, Emir of Tunis .... Mr. Ramsden
Abdallah, a Pirate .... Mr. Levison
Fatima, attendant on Reiza .... Miss Georgia Hodson
Reiza, the Caliph's daughter ...... Madame Lucy Escott.
IMMORTALS.
Oberon, King of Fairyland .... Mr. Armes Beaumont
Puck .... Miss Geraldine Warden
Mermaid .... Mrs. Ada King.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 21st,
BENEFIT of
SIGNOR UGO DEVOTI,
on which occasion will be given, by universal desire, Verdi's Grand Opera
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
After which will be sung (by particular request) the celebrated trio from Rossini's opera comique ITALIANI IN ALGERIA.
PAPA TACI.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22nd.
In compliance with a general request to hear it once more before the departure of the Opera Company, and most positively the last time it will ever be performed by these artistes, Wallace's romantic opera
MARITANA.

Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle, 1s.
Box office open, from 10 till 3 daily.
At Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street, where seats can be secured six days in advance.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
Notice to the Advertising Public.
In order to increase the facilities for advertising in this the largest circulating journal in New South Wales, we beg to state that we have been appointed Advertising Agents for Sydney, Melbourne, and London.
All Advertisements received by us will meet with prompt attention, and be charged at the same cash rates as at the HERALD Office.
GORDON and GOTCH.
281, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
85, COLLINS-STREET, MELBOURNE.
121, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

PODOPHYLLIN, prepared by W. LARMER, 323, George-street.—In the present form, Podophyllin is the best remedy for all diseases of the liver, such as bile, sick headache, indigestion, flatulence, loss of appetite, &c. Sold in bottles, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 2s and 3s.
Homœopathic camphor, arnica, &c.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c., &c.
Catalogues of the above are now ready, and will be forwarded upon application, by letter or otherwise.
J. PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta, New South Wales.

SEEDS.—HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen, have on SALE—Seed Wheat, Seed Oats, Tares, Rye, Field Peas, Lucerne Seed, Red and White Clovers (4 tons), Trefoil, Perennial Rye Grass (English, Colonial, and New Zealand saved), Prairie Grass, Couch Grass, and various English Grasses for permanent pasture, Cocksfoot, &c.
VEGETABLE SEEDS, a large and varied assortment.
Our guinea collections always on sale.
Seed Stores, 239, Pitt-street (down gateway).
N.B.—Wholesale and retail.

FRUIT TREES, Plants and Shrubs. Orders promptly executed. HILTON BROWNE and CO.

FENDERS and FIREIRONS.—F. LASSETTER and CO. invite inspection of their large and varied stock of Fenders and Fireirons. In anticipation of the winter season the stock has been largely increased, and now comprises articles of every variety of pattern, suitable for the drawing-room, parlour, dining-room, library, bedroom, and kitchen.
Bright steel fenders
Steel and ormolu ditto
Bronzed and Berlin black ditto
Green nursery ditto
Iron kitchen ditto
Nursery and drawing room fire guards.
The stock of fireirons is equally extensive.
F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street.

COAL SCOOPS.—F. LASSETTER and CO. have now on view a large assortment of the newest designs in Coal Scoops; many of them are embellished with great taste and present a very handsome appearance. They include
The Persian scoop
The Belgravia ditto
The Trussell ditto
The Alhambra ditto.
F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street.

LAMPS.
F. LASSETTER and CO. beg to call the attention of the Public to their recent shipments of Lamps, imported by them from Paris and London specially for this season. The assortment is the largest and most varied ever offered in the colony, and many of the lamps are most elegant in design and colours. They include
French china moderator lamps
Vase and pillar kerosene lamps
Kerosene hall lamps, all colours
Candle hall lamps, flint and ground glass
Kerosene chandeliers, 2, 3, 4, and 6 lights, in great variety of design
Chain, hanging, and harp lights
Bracket and side lamps, with reflectors
Hand or chamber lamps.
F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street.

EX MAIL STEAMER.
FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.
MYERS and SOLOMON,
542, George-street.

WATCHES.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. have just received a supply of their Silver Hunting Patent Lever Watches, capped and jewelled, London-made, so well and favourably known throughout the country.
N.B.—The price of the above has hitherto been 8 guineas, but in consequence of arrangements made by their London partner with the manufacturers, they are enabled to supply them at £7 10s.
Forwarded to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of a remittance.
354, George-street, Sydney.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.
MESSRS. PERRY BROTHERS have taken advantage of the late FALL IN THE PRICE of all COTTON GOODS, by PURCHASING for CASH in the English market the cheapest parcel of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING ever manufactured.
Messrs. PERRY BROTHERS, therefore, have determined to give their customers the advantage of the fall, by equalising the price of the old and new stock, having reduced to HALF-PRICE every article in stock before the arrival of the recent purchase.
THE ENTIRE UNDERCLOTHING STOCK, including the consignments just to hand, has been divided into LOTS, and will be offered for sale THIS DAY, as under:—

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.
LOT 1.
Ladies' chemises—The Favourite
Ditto drawers
Ditto camesoles
Ditto skirts
Ditto coutille stays
TO BE SOLD AT 2s 6d EACH.
Formerly 4s 6d to 5s.

LOT 2.
Ladies' chemises—The Favourite
Ditto tucked drawers
Ditto camesoles, worked
Ditto skirts
Ditto frilled night dresses
Ditto plain, beautiful quality
Ditto coutille stays, fasten in front
Ditto ditto, lace backs,
TO BE SOLD AT 3s 6d EACH.
Formerly from 6s 6d to 8s 6d.

LOT 3.
Ladies' trimmed chemises
Ditto tucked drawers, extra quality
Ditto trimmed drawers
Ditto tucked skirts
Ditto trimmed night-dresses
The glove-fitting corset
Nursing stays
Several other makes in front-fastening stays.
TO BE SOLD AT 4s 6d EACH.
Formerly from 7s 9d to 8s 9d.

LOT 4.
Ladies' richly-worked chemises
Ditto beautifully trimmed drawers
Ditto tucked skirts, extra
Ditto trimmed night-dresses
The Empress corset, patent fastening.
TO BE SOLD AT 5s 9d EACH.
Formerly from 9s 6d to 12s 6d.

Ladies' STEEL SKIRTS, in great variety, and the NEW SHAPES, from 2s 11d
A lot of LADIES' DRAWERS and CHEMISES, 1s 11d, formerly 3s 6d

YOUNG LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.
Misses' chemises from 1s 11d
Ditto drawers, from 1s
Ditto night-gowns, trimmed, from 1s 11d
And a full assortment of children's underclothing at half former prices
INFANTS' shirts from 4½d
Ditto night-gowns, from 1s 11d
Ditto monthly ditto, from 2s 6d
A large lot of INFANTS' HOODS, SQUARES, and CLOAKS, reduced in the same proportion.
Messrs. PERRY, BROTHERS, find it impossible to enumerate every article, but offer the above list as a sample of the reduction which has been made throughout the department. They respectfully invite an inspection, and suggest that customers, to aid them in their selection, should bring a copy of the above list.
PERRY, BROTHERS, 92 and 94, KING-STREET.
NOTE.—It is sufficient for customers ORDERING THROUGH THE POST to name the article and the number of the lot only.
A SINGLE GARMENT MAY BE HAD AT ANY OF THE ABOVE PRICES.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street, is now clearing the remaining portion of his Winter DRESS STUFF, at very low prices.
Striped and plain camlets, choice colours, from 9½d
Sultana cloths and real reppes, in all colours, 18½d
Stout brown winsey, 6½d, real Aberdeen, all colours
A particularly choice lot of striped goods, only 12½d
W. C. R. would invite particular attention to his white calico, at 4½d; on inspection it will be found unequalled in the city for price and quality.
Hoyle's prints 6½d, stout tick 5½d, linen tick
Half bleached damask, all linen, very stout, 2s 6d
Table covers, table cloths, table napkins, towels
Gents' silk umbrellas 7s 11d, ditto alpaca ditto 5s 11d
Ladies' silk umbrellas 6s 11d, parachutes 4s 11d.
HATS. HATS. HATS.
W. C. R. has now on hand the choicest assortment of hats in the City, at prices that are very low—
Girls' school hat, newest shape, 9½d
Boys' speckled hats 1s 11d, girls' sailor ditto 1s 11d
Black satin straw garibaldi and turban ditto 3s 11d
Split whole straw garibaldi, from 2s 11d
And a large assortment of really good hats, in all the pretty shapes in bronze, drab, black, and white.
86, King-street, formerly Coutin and Griffiths.

DECALCOMANIE.
Mrs. WILLIAN READING has just received a case of China for decoration by this beautiful art, consisting of toilet sets, chocolate cups, jug stands, candlesticks, vases, &c., &c.; also, designs and pictures, varnishes, brushes, and all requisite materials. Printed instructions presented to purchasers.
Berlin House and Central Glass Shade Depot, 92, and 94, Market-street.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY for FASHIONABLE and FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING to Order, is the
MARKET CLOTH HALL
and
PRACTICAL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Tweed Trousers to measure, well shrunk and well made, 15s
Black Cloth or doe Trousers, to measure, fit unrivalled, and workmanship guaranteed, 26s
Tweed Suits to measure, guaranteed well shrunk and well made, £2 10s
Black Cloth Suits to measure, fit and workmanship guaranteed, £3 10s
The largest and most magnificent stock of Woollens in the colony to select from.
The Trade and public supplied with cut lengths or by the piece, at wholesale prices.
MARKET CLOTH HALL,
484, George-street,
Opposite Fruit Market, not Haymarket.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The public are respectfully informed that the Great DRAPERY SALE of FAHEY and CO.'S stock will terminate on the first of next month; and in order to clear out and dispose of as much stock as we possibly can, there has been further reductions made in the prices of each article. [See per list.]
Black glace silks at 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, to 8s per yard
Fancy striped and checked silks at 35s, 40s, 45s, 50s, and 55s full dress, of 12 yards
40 different shades in plain glace silks at 3s 9d, 4s, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, and 5s per yard
Black cloth jackets, newest shapes, 8s, 9s, 10s, 12s, 14s, 16s, and 18s, worth double the money.
Paisley long and square shawls, shepherds' checked shawls, black llama long shawls, at 7s, 8s, 9s, 11s each
Children's black and coloured cloth jackets, all sizes; black silk velvet mantles and peplum jackets at 46s, 50s, 55s, 60s each, worth fully double the money
White glace silks at 3s 6d, 3s 9d, and 4s per yard
Black silk mantles and jackets at 15s, 18s, and 20s each
White and coloured opera mantles for half-price.
DRESS DEPARTMENT.
10,000 yards broad wincey at 4½d, worth 9½d, per yard
9000 ditto fancy mohairs at 7½d, worth 14d, per yard
3700 ditto checked wincey at 6½d per yard, worth 9½d
7500 ditto of American chénés at 1s 4d per yard, worth 2s 6d; also a choice lot of repps, the new serges, mohairs, lustres, poplins, tabinettes, delaines, alpacas, and lustres
12,000 yards French merinos, at 1s 9½d per yard, value for 3s 3d
40 pieces of black alpaca at 7½d, 9½d, 11d, 12d, 14d, 16d, and 18d, splendid value
Black coburgs from 9½d to 1s 9d per yard
Black French merinos and Parramatta cloths from half-price
40 pieces of skirtings from 1s per yard to 2s, cost us double the money.
10,000 yards black mantle cloth, double width, 3s 9d per yard. Best colonial tweeds, 4s per yard; also, Astracan, from 3s 9d to 7s 6d per yard.
MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.
400 pieces Horrockses' long cloth, at 5½d per yard
18,000 yards good white calico, at 3½d per yard
Also, grey sheetings, white sheetings, towellings, counterpanes, quilts, diapers, flannels, crimean shirting, table linen, slate shirting, window curtains, rough hollands, for less than English invoice
9 bales of best blankets, from 12s to 40s per pair.
FANCY DEPARTMENT.
Stays, stockings, umbrellas, parachutes, gloves, trimmings, in all the newest designs, belts, ribbons, linen sets, fur boas, children's woollen comforters, mantle trimmings for cloth and velvet, along with several other articles too numerous to enumerate.
MEXICAN HOUSE.
100, King-street, Sydney.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
DAVID JONES and CO. direct attention to their large variety of
GENUINE WATERPROOF GOODS,
imported from the original patentees,
CHAS. MACINTOSH and CO.
As the wet season has now set in, gentlemen should secure one of these INVALUABLE GARMENTS.
Waterproof Coats and Capes
SHOWERPROOF TWEED COATS
Waterproof Leggings
Silk Umbrellas
Gig and Buggy Umbrellas.
345 and 347, George-street.

BEREAVEMENTS.
DAVID JONES and CO. would announce to families purchasing Mourning Attire that they have imported a New Description of CRAPE,
which does not spot with rain; it is far richer in appearance and more durable, though not more expensive than ordinary makes.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, black Baratheas
Norwich PARRAMATTAS (finest makes)
Mourning and widows' SILKS
Mourning and widows' MILLINERY.

A most recherché variety of New Goods for COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.
PATTERNS, FREE, by post.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU,
618, George-street, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.
LADIES' CLOTH MANTLES, handsomely trimmed, 10s 6d, 14s 6d, 16s 6d
RUSH and ROUSSEAU.
CHILDREN'S WINTER JACKETS, new shapes, 2s 11d, 3s 11d.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU.
LADIES' WINTER DRESSES, new fabrics, 8s 11d
RUSH and ROUSSEAU.
RECENT IMPORTATIONS AT HALF-PRICE.
PARISIAN and ENGLISH MILLINERY
RUSH and ROUSSEAU.
LADIES' WINTER BONNETS, 10s 6d, 15s 6d.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU.
LADIES' WINTER HATS, elegantly trimmed, 7s 6d.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU.
CHILDREN'S HATS, immense variety, 1s 11d, 2s 6d.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU.
Useful WALKING and HOUSE DRESSES, 8s 11d.

Winter shawls, 9s 6d	Unbleached sheeting, 1s
Unbleached calico, 4½d	Unbleached holland, 7½d
White sheeting, 1s 6d	Toilet quilts, 8s 9d
White counterpanes, 5s 9d	Lace curtains, 6s 11d pair
Crimean flannels, 1s 6d	White calico, 4½d
Scarlet flannel, 1s 4½d	Table covers, 6s 6d
Linen table damask, 1s 11d	Muslin curtains, 8s 6d pair
Toilet covers, 1s 3d	Horrockses' calico, 6½d.

FLANNELS.

Real Welsh, 1s 3d	Saxony Welsh, 1s 4½d
Real Saxony, 1s 6d	Anti-rheumatic, 1s 11½d

8-4 to 14-4 real Witney BLANKETS, 8s 11d to 17s 6d
4-4 to 14-4 finest Bath BLANKETS, 12s 6d to 30s
EXHIBITION BLANKETS, made from AUSTRALIAN WOOL, £1 15s the pair, 3 yards long.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 42s the half dozen, to open in front or fasten behind. For ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival. HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

HOBSON and WHITING'S French Kid Gloves, for quality and fit cannot be surpassed, every size, every shade, in Jouvin's and Josephine's, always in stock, 3, Hunter-street.

FAMILY MOURNING!!!
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to invite the attention of ladies to their stock of
FAMILY MOURNING,
which will be found to comprise every requisite for ladies', gentlemen's, or children's wear, in
Black and half-mourning dress materials of every fabric in silk, woollen, or cotton manufacture
Dress and mantle crapes
Black silk and cloth mantles
Black and half-mourning shawls
Astrachan and black mantle cloths
Crape collars and cuffs
Black parasols and umbrellas
Black gloves and hosiery
Black belts, clasps, and buttons
Black trimmings, fancy goods, &c., &c.
GEO. C. and CO., in calling attention to the above, beg to notify that, having a large staff of young ladies always employed on the premises, under the most able supervision, they will be enabled to make up all orders they may be favoured with on the shortest notice.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the General Post Office.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE; price, £7 10s.
This machine will do all kinds of work, from the finest muslin to a Brussels carpet. It will hem, fell, braid, cord, quilt, gather, and embroider. Every machine is guaranteed. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple, and durable of all sewing machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street, Sydney.

NORRIE'S PASMA, OR HEALING POWDER, new remedy for burns and excoriations of all kinds. In the nursery this powder will be found invaluable. NORRIE and PARK, William-street.

O'NEILL'S Celebrated Washing Liquid—95,000 bottles, have been sold since its commencement; it saves fuel, time, and labour; no boiling or rubbing required. Bottles 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d, all druggists and grocers.
City Drug Stores, corner of Pitt and King streets.

TO THE BALD!!—O'NEILL'S Black Oxide of Copper Pomade—the only genuine remedy for baldness, and promoting the growth of the hair. Numerous testimonials may be seen.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.—Just landing, ex Leonide and Marquis of Argyle, splendid assortment.
D. O'NEILL, 305, George-street.

TO SOAP MANUFACTURERS.—Messrs. JAMES MUSPRATT and SONS, of Liverpool, England, having taken over the business of Mr. FREDERICK MUSPRATT, all CAUSTIC SODA supplied by them in future will bear their brand, "James Muspratt and Sons."
The undersigned, being appointed agents for Sydney, will shortly be in receipt of regular supplies, and are prepared to execute indents on favourable terms.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR SALE.—FENCING WIRE, best annealed drawn, Ryland's, Johnson and Nephew's, and other, Nos. 10, 11, and 12; also, screws, &c., for fitting same.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO CONTRACTORS and MASONS.—For SALE, a quantity of Scabbled Ashlar Stone. Next St. Patrick's Church.

FOR SALE, a Milch GOAT, with kid. Apply W. Pullin, 326, Elizabeth-street.

AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE REGISTRY AND AGENCY COMPANY.—Employers can, without any cost or trouble, fill vacancies in their establishments from applicants on the company's register, into whose qualifications and general fitness the strictest inquiry has been made. 400, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office.

AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE REGISTRY AND AGENCY COMPANY.—To Merchants and other employers.—First-class BOOKKEEPERS and CLERKS seek engagements. 400, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE REGISTRY AND AGENCY COMPANY.—Storekeepers' Assistants disengaged. 400, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE REGISTRY AND AGENCY COMPANY, for the registration of and procuring situations for the unemployed of the mercantile class. Offices, 400, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office. These offices are NOT CLOSED between 1 and 2 o'clock, and are open on SATURDAYS until 3.

A LADY is desirous of meeting with a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Governess, where the children are young. No objection to the bush. For particulars apply to T. M., 24, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

A RESPECTABLE Young GIRL, about 16 years old, can have a good home and 4 shillings per week wages, to nurse a baby and make herself useful. For address apply to Mr. Davis, 10, Market-street.

AS PARLOUR or HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, a competent person. Address M., HERALD Office.

APPRENTICE to Waistcoat Making. Apply Mr. Cummins, Gipps-street, near Reservoir, Surry Hills.

AN ACTIVE Man wants EMPLOY, as Milkman, Groom, and useful; 10s week. J. R., HERALD.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM required; use of sitting-room. M. M., Pierce's, Stanley-st., Woolloomooloo.

COOPERS.—Employment for good HANDS on liberal terms. Apply to Mr. Henry Beit, 5, Wynyard-st.

JUNIOR CLERK.—A vacancy in a mercantile establishment. Address J. C. K., HERALD Office.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—Wanted to PURCHASE, immediately, a COTTAGE or HOUSE of 3 or 4 rooms and kitchen. Send price and full particulars to W. J., HERALD Office.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PILOTS, LIGHTS, AND HARBOURS.—Applications with testimonials, will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, the 20th instant, for the appointment of a PILOT at the Bellinger River.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Superintendent.
Sydney, 3rd July, 1868.

OLD METAL wanted.—W. BENNETT, Iron & Brass Founder, Liverpool-street West, opposite saw mill.

MEDICAL.—Required, a qualified Medical PRACTITIONER for the Oddfellows' Institute. Particulars can be had of Mr. Slater, 51, Market-street; or at the Institute, Sussex-st., of C. LANGFORD, Secretary.

PAINTERS, good brush hands, wanted; 9 o'clock. Ayton's, 373, Pitt-street.

PUPIL TEACHER wanted daily in a Ladies' School. Apply, stating name and reference, to London, HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, the services of 2 Gentlemen, to Canvass for Shares on behalf of a Building Society, on commission. Apply to Mr. Deloitte, Bell's Chambers, Pitt-street, on Monday Morning, the 20th, at 11 o'clock.

SHIPWRIGHTS wanted, for the Manning River. Apply to John Booth, timber merchant, Sussex-street.

SHELLS, CORAL, TORTOISESHELL.—A purchaser for cash can be found, by addressing particulars to J. P., care of Mr. Bagot, HERALD Office.

SHEEP FARMING MANAGER.—Advertiser is open to ENGAGEMENT, to take charge of a sheep station in Queensland. Has had ten years' experience among sheep in that colony; or he would offer his services to any intending purchaser in inspecting and reporting on stock and country. Unexceptionable references. Salary £200 a year. Address Manager, care of H. Beit, Esq., Wynyard-street, Sydney.

TO HOUSE OWNERS and others.—Wanted, to purchase, for cash, a HOUSE of 4 rooms and kitchen. Woolloomooloo, near Domain, preferred. Address full particulars to House, 22, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. Row's Drug Stores, 219, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as General Servant in a small family. No. 30, Lower Fort-st.

WANTED, two young Farming MEN, for the Clarence River. Nipper and See, 123, Sussex-st.

WANTED, Ladies to know Mrs. WELSH'S Female PILLS remove all difficulties. 100, Liverpool-st.

WANTED, to LET, neat 4-room HOUSE, Vine-lane, Shepherd's Paddock, 7s 6d. W. E., 39, Market-st.

WANTED, a country place for a General Blacksmith and Shoer, married. Mr. Haigh, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION as cook and laundress, or laundress. Good reference. 3, Park-place, Francis-st.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL, for Burwood. Apply 100, Elizabeth street, after 10.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, to be generally useful. 241, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, Protestant GIRL; no washing nor nursing. 326, Brougham-street, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a LAD, to drive a cart. 129, York-street.

WANTED, the Public to Try HOT PIES, 1d, 2d, 3d each. Scotch Pie Shop, corner Hunter-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (who can wash). 334, Macquarie-street South, opp. Gloucester-ter.

WANTED, MAN to contract to dig a well at Woollahra. B. Cocks, 369, George-street.

WANTED, to hire by the week, a Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing MACHINE. Apply 239, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 19, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH for the country, single man. W. S. Friend and Co., York-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Eady, 54, York-street.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN. H. Clark, butcher, South Head Road.

WANTED, by a DRESSMAKER, day work in a private family. Address L. W., 18, Hosking-place.

WANTED, an active BOY. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply No. 1, Gloucester-street North.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to bootmaking, 3 years. T. Coleman, 27, foot of Bay-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Clark, Sportsman's Arms, Pitt-street. Apply after 10.

WANTED, a respectable Young Person as NURSE, Protestant preferred. 151, Castlereagh-st. North.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Wynyard House, 335, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby. Mrs. Davies, 6, Park-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to assist in housework; sleep at home, if preferred. 53, Botany-st., S. H.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 13, to nurse a baby and assist in housework. 121, Crown-street.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Body making. Douglass, Lower Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, useful GIRL, 12 or 14. No. 5, University-row, Yurong-st., Woolloomooloo, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, Known, Electro-Chymical BATHS and Medical Galvanism, 1s. C. Edwards, 342, George-st.

WANTED, to SELL, a first-class Light OMNIBUS. Apply 77, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, an active GIRL as General Servant. No. 3, Iron Cottages, Glebe Point Road.

WANTED, two Garden LABOURERS. John Johnston, Botany Road, Waterloo Estate.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply 41, Bathurst-street West, near Sussex-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 40, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, General SERVANT, good character indispensable. 24, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, a TAILORESS, competent to make youths' suits, by the day. 149, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a strong, active LAD, used to smith's trade. J. Canham, 305, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a WETNURSE. Apply 292, Liverpool-street, between 9 and 11 o'clock morning.

WANTED, 2 JOINERS. Apply early, 292, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 113, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street.

WANTED Known, Professor MAC'S Address for the cure of rheumatism (reduced prices), 45, Bathurst-s.

WANTED, a young Girl as NURSE (Protestant); references required. Apply, at 10, 546, George-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply, after 10 a.m., 157, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street. References required.

WANTED, by 2 young Persons (Protestants), SITUATIONS, as Nurse and General Servant. C. H., Pierce, William-street.

WAITRESS, First-rate Cook, Housemaids, good General Servants, Nurse, Housekeeper, for HIRE. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, a plain COOK and LAUNDRESS, a Protestant; good references required. Apply at St. Philip's Parsonage, between 10 and 11 this morning.

WANTED, £6000, at 7 per cent., on first-class City Property in Queen-street, Brisbane, Queensland. Apply to W. A. D., Post Office, Brisbane.

WANTED, a WETNURSE; one without a baby preferred. Apply to Mr. Gibbes, Post-office, Ashfield.

WANTED, by a young Lady, a SITUATION, as Governess in a family, or Companion to a lady going to India. Address Box 18, Post Office, Adelaide. Unexceptionable reference given if required.

WANTED, SPLITTERS and SQUARERS, to make sleepers and posts and rails. Alexander Amos, and Co., railway contractors, Aberdeen, Great Northern Railway.

WANTED, by a respectable person, who has lost her BABY, another to wetnurse, either out or at home. Address M. J. Walworth Cottage, Point Piper Road, near Edgecliff Road.

WANTED, a young English WOMAN, as Cook and Housemaid, good references indispensable. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 2 THIS DAY, to Mrs Paling, Merton Lodge, Stanmore Road, Newtown.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited).—The SECRETARYSHIP for the above Company having become VACANT, APPLICATIONS, in writing, will be received at the Company's Office, George-street, till MONDAY, the 20th instant, at noon. For particulars apply to W. JOLLY, Bathurst-st.

WANTED to be known, W. B. LANCASHIRE, of 121, Bathurst-street East, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, has been honoured with the appointment of PORTMANTEAU MAKER to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and suite.
N.B.—The largest assortment of PORTMANTEAUS always on hand, at the lowest possible prices. Portmanteaus repaired or taken in exchange.

A LARGE front Bedroom for a Gentleman or two friends, with board, full or partial. 90, Hunter-st.

APARTMENTS with board, for a Gentleman in a private family. 179, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS for gentlemen, or lady and gentleman; board optional. 127, Princes-st., opp. Raphael's-bldgs.

APARTMENTS, with board, for Gentleman or Lady and Gentleman. 5, Bent-street.

AN APARTMENT suitable for a bedroom (unfurnished), 241, Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS.—Handsome Drawing Room Suite. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square.

A FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for two friends or a married couple. 45, Bathurst-street West.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, private family, in the city. Address Mr. Turner, stationer, Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a small family; terms, 1 guinea per week. 124, Castlereagh-street.

BALMAIN EAST.—To LET, HARBOUR VIEW HOUSE, lately occupied by Captain Bird, containing nine rooms, entrance hall, large verandah, kitchens, servant's room, pantries, garden in front, abundance of pure water, and every convenience for a gentleman's family. Bathing-house on the premises.
Also a waterside RESIDENCE, of five rooms, kitchen, servant's room, pantry, &c. Steamers call at the wharf every half hour.
Apply to W. Looke.

COTTAGE to LET, at Enmore; rent 12s. R. Coombs, close to Enmore 'bus stand.

CLYDE COTTAGE, Cleveland-street, Redfern, to LET, containing nine rooms, detached kitchen, stabling, &c.; occupation on 1st August. Apply to Messrs. Martyn and Co., 246, Pitt-street.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET, with or without Board. 138, Pitt-street North, opposite Bell's-chambers.

HOUSES to LET, King-street West. Apply to Mr. W. Holt, Castlereagh-street.

HOTEL.—One of the best Houses in the city will be SOLD, a bargain; proprietor taking larger premises. Apply Tavistock Hotel, Hunter-street.

LARGE ROOM to LET, unfurnished; only two in family. 25, Little Bloomfield-street, Surry Hills.

MELBOURNE.—To LET, the extensive SAW-MILLS and TIMBER YARDS, at present occupied by Henry Mills, Esq., Collins-street west, near Victorian Railway Terminus. The premises have a frontage of 198 feet to Collins-street west with depth of 313 feet (more or less), and a similar frontage to Flinders-lane. There is also an entrance from King-street.
The buildings consist of large iron sheds, brick engine-house, brick offices and stores, carpenters' shops, &c., all on the requisite scale for carrying on a large trade in building materials, and every description of joiner's work. There is also a large brick warehouse, with dwelling-house and stables attached, which can be let separately from the mills and yards.
The Plant and Machinery include steam-engine (combined high-pressure and condensing), 25 h.p. nominal, by George Rennie and Sons; high-pressure table engine, 16-inch cylinder; 1 36-inch vertical log-frame, with sheet feed; 1 22-inch ditto, 2 circular-saw benches, with feed-gear (35-inch saw); 1 rack-saw bench, to take 72-inch saw; 3 small circular-saw benches, 1 planing, grooving, and tonguing machine, by M'Dowall; 1 large moulding or skirting-machine, 1 architrave ditto, 1 small moulding ditto, tenoning machine, grooving-bench, lathes, fret-saw, steam-crab, steam-crane, &c.
The machinery is all in thorough working order, the furnaces and flues are constructed to burn sawdust, so that the consumption of coal is almost nominal. Possession can be given in August next.
Apply to ROBERT KER, 13, Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.

TO LET, 3, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-st., Redfern—9 apartments, balcony and verandah, stable, and coach-house.

TO LET, HOUSES of 4 rooms, with water and separate yards. Apply Ultimo House, Ultimo.

TO LET, SHOP and 5 Rooms, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street; rent 18s per week.

TO LET, a SHOP in William-street, suitable for any business. Apply to J. Hourigan.

TO LET, SHOP, Dwelling; stabling; fit for any business. 29, Bank and Dale streets, Chippendale.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms. Apply 500, Bourke-street, Surry Hills; rent £1.

TO LET, first-class extensive STORES, Wynyard-lane, lately occupied by Fotheringham. Apply to Raphael.

TO LET, Stable and Coachhouse, and part use of vacant land, Wynyard-square. Apply to Raphael.

TO LET, two roomy STORES, on Victoria Wharf. Apply to Henry Clarke.

TO LET, a HOUSE—6 rooms, kitchen, garden, &c. Elizabeth-street, Paddington. R. Roberts, Gipps-st.

TO LET, several small Sydney HOUSES and Stores. Mr. Haigh, house agent, 221, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, a 7-roomed HOUSE, Brisbane-street, opposite Goulburn-st.; £1. W. H. Harris, Francis-st., Glebe.

TO LET, a 4-roomed HOUSE, Albemarle-street, Newtown; rent 7s. W. H. Harris, Francis-st., Glebe.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, washhouse, and water on, 10s. Pettitt, Marian-st., Botany Road, Redfern.

TO LET, a ROOM, use of kitchen; or Lodging for a single man. 28, Jamison-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, William-street North, 13 rooms and kitchens. Apply William Harmer, 15, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a HOUSE of ten rooms, 79, Clarence-street. Apply to W. Daley, 318, Kent-street, near Market-street.

TO LET, Waverley, COTTAGE, 6 rooms, servants' room, kitchen, coachhouse, and other out-offices; garden, good water. Apply E. Pugh, 428, George-street.

TO LET, Waverley, COTTAGE, 5 rooms, kitchen, coachhouse, stables, and other out-offices. Apply E. Pugh, 428, George-street.

TO BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS.—To LET, for the coming season, three furnished COTTAGES, South Kurrajong, Bowenmount, Richmond.
G. M. C. Bowen.

TO LET, from the 1st of August, the SHOP and Dwelling-house, No. 232, Pitt-street, at present in the occupation of Mrs. M'Sherry, grocer. Apply to Beaumont and Sons; or to John M. M'Quade, Windsor.

TO LET, No. 21, Parramatta-street, established as a drapery and Millinery SHOP for nine years. Apply to J. Murphy, 23, Parramatta-street, opposite Tooth's Brewery gate.

TO LET, UPTON HOUSE and Grounds, North Shore, 6 rooms, servants' room, kitchen, coachhouse, stables, laundry, storerooms, and other offices. Apply to E. Pugh, 428, George-street.

TO LET, commodious comfortable Family HOUSE, 9 rooms, every convenience, No. 7, Wynyard-square, will be let for a term, at moderate rent. Apply at Raphael and Co.'s, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, at Woollahra, beautifully situated in the healthiest part of the neighbourhood, containing eight rooms, kitchen, stable, &c. Apply C. Kidman, 158, South Head Road.

TO LET, very comfortable extensive Family HOUSE, suitable for a merchant's residence, having a large three-story stone Store at rear, next Dr. Shaw's, 81, Lower George-street North, having undergone thorough repairing and cleaning, and put in best possible condition; gas and water through same. Will be let on lease at moderate rent.

TO LET, WOOLLAHRA.
PIPER-STREET EAST.—ARNOLD HOUSE, opposite Riviere, containing 6 rooms and out-offices, most delightfully situated. Rent, £80 per annum.
NELSON-STREET.—HAZELTINE VILLA, a new commodious family residence, hall 60 x 7 feet. Rent, £7 per month.
DENISON-STREET.—A Verandah COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; excellent view. Rent, 17s weekly.
Apply to Raynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA THEATRE to LET. Apply J. F. Josephson, Esq., King-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.
ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
Charles Lea, Upper South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo.
John Davis, 9, Market-street, between Kent and Sussex streets.
P. Davey, near the National School, Paddington.
E. Glover, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Joseph Hinchcliff, Waterloo.
Mr. J. Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.
W. E. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.
W. Hegan, tobacconist, King-street East.
Mr. R. Iredale, Bourke-street, South Head Road.
Mr. J. J. Cooper, adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

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